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[SIXPENCE.

NEGLECT OF THE POOR.

The readers of this journal will hardly have failed to notice our assiduity in seeking, both morally and physically, to better the condition of the lower classes of our fellow-subjects—to watch their interests with unsleeping anxiety—jealously to preserve to them their privileges, and defend them against the encroachments of power—and never to omit an opportunity of publishing cases of individual oppression, or of selecting instances of official grievance, to fix upon them the serious reflection and attention of society, and to evoke sympathy with, and indignation against, all needless suffering and wrongs. The spirit in which we have done this has not been a violent or disturbed one; it has not sought to add fuel to the flames of discontent—to pour oil upon the more fiery passions of the people—to wake useless repinings, and augment the unjust complainings of the idle, the dissolute, or the depraved; in fact, it has not addressed itself to the very classes upon whose condition it reflected—for the readers of this paper are most of them in higher walks of life—but it has sought to knock, for poverty's sake, at the doors of the heart of the world above it, and to request earnestly that they might be opened unto the poor. It must not be thought, then, that we overstrain the theme, or assume a canting virtue in our perseverance in their behalf, when we press into our service every fresh story of misery wedded by tyranny or cruelty to wrong, which the broad leaves of the morning journals unfold from day to day; for not only do we do so without the possibility of personal interest or advantage, but without one thought of party or political bias—one motive that does not spring from the purest wells of Christian feeling, and cling only to aspirations after what is just, charitable, and humane.

It has long been our opinion that habitual official neglect of the poor, and legislative neglect also, have been among the worst and most crying evils of our political system, and have gone far to increase and perpetuate that far-spread wretchedness which other social evils had superinduced. It is only now acknowledged that the reproach of not educating the lower classes—of giving them mental pabulum as well as bodily food—spiritual as well as physical subsistence—has fixed its enormity upon the community, and that there is no worldly sophistry that can elude its grasp. This reproach it seems all too difficult to remove, for, while all ranks admit its disgrace, and civilization cries aloud for its extinction, governments seem baffled as to the means of effecting this most national of objects, and the enterprise of private virtue is left weakly to essay the achieval of a glorious public good.

The same impediments, however, which have presented themselves to the practical philosophy of mentally elevating the lower classes, have never thrown up their barriers against any system of benevolence that could be devised for the national management and protection of our destitute poor. No contingencies of legislation, no necessities of political economy have demanded that cruelty should be an imperative ingredient in Poor-law administration. No human voice has had the hardihood to declare of our humbled poor that it is right to crush their spirits while we are relieving their wants—that, while giving them the bread of charity, we are to impregnate it with the bitterness of oppression—that we are to shelter them, and mock the natural hospitality of the heart—to clothe them, and weave into their raiment the petty meanness of official insolence, so that the garb of poverty shall seem to them the badge of spite and shame—in a word, to make them feel that poor men should have no affections, and that in their bosoms the chords of love should be broken, and the ties of kindred and brotherhood be rent. Because they break stones for us, we may not break hearts for them; we may not unstring the harp of humanity, and bid its music cease to the grieving spirit, and hush the soft murmurs of consolation in the desolate hovels of despair. Yet we are sure that our present Poor-laws have done much—far too much of this unseemly wrong, and that legislation has shown its utter and depraved heartlessness in nothing so much as in criminal neglect of the poor. The press literally groans with evidences of this guilty and melancholy truth. It shrieks in our gaols, moans in our workhouses, suffers mutely in our silent homes of poverty, and shivers with feeble wretchedness in our streets. Guardians and overseers and governors proclaim it with a brazen trumpet in our parishes; the police-offices echo its cries of horror or its sighs of woe; and the benevolent community is shocked and sorrowed by distresses which hardened legislation has still the bold cruelty to uphold. And this because men will not direct their attention to the details of pauperism, and to the manner in which in all parts of the country its legal remedies are applied. The great importance of the

whole subject which has elicited these general remarks is, unfortunately, never without the illustration of individual example. For instance, we beg our readers to peruse the case which has immediately provoked this article. Two deplorable beings, a man and wife, are brought up upon the too common charge of street destitution. They have been respectable, indicate that they have seen better days, but they are starving, shelterless, tottering from debility in the highways of London, with clouds for their canopy, and drizzling rain soaking around them all the miserable night. In such a condition workhouses refuse them admission—even a magistrate's order is of no avail. "Mr. Coste told them he did not care if fifty magistrates had sent them, he should not admit them." At last the policeman, out of charity, charged them as vagrants, and got them, as prisoners, what he could not get them as paupers—a station-house shelter from the wretched inclemency of the night. The next day the magistrate, who sees the unfeigned illness and distress of the poor creatures, procures their admission to the workhouse; but only by a most determined course of conduct, accompanied by a threat to fine the authorities if they dared refuse to execute the mandate which he had felt himself bound to make. They were admitted accordingly; but, on the following Saturday, a devilish and cunning imposition was sought to be practised upon the justice who heard their case, only equalled in brutality by the cruelty which, in the first instance, refused to pity their destitution. We shall let the narrative make its own impression upon our readers.

Mr. Boyce, one of the Shoreditch guardians, accompanied by the doctor of the workhouse, came to the court, and made the following application to Mr. Broughton.

Mr. Boyce stated, that two paupers had been taken into the workhouse by desire of Mr. Broughton, who, it had been ascertained, were infected with the itch, and as they were very troublesome and obstinately refused to be cured, he (Mr. Boyce) wished to be informed if they would be justified in locking them up in a room by themselves and adopting such coercive measures as would be necessary to cure them, or that the parish officers should bring them to that court, and have them punished for their contumacy.

Mr. Broughton said they could not be sent to prison to spread the infection—the visiting justices would complain of such a course. All workhouses were, or ought to be, provided with accommodation for cases of this kind, and he was of opinion that the parish officers would be justified in using coercion under such circumstances, and separating these paupers from the rest of the establishment, for the sake of cleanliness.

Mr. Boyce: And if they resist our taking their clothes off and putting on others, we shall be justified in using force to them?

Mr. Broughton: Certainly.

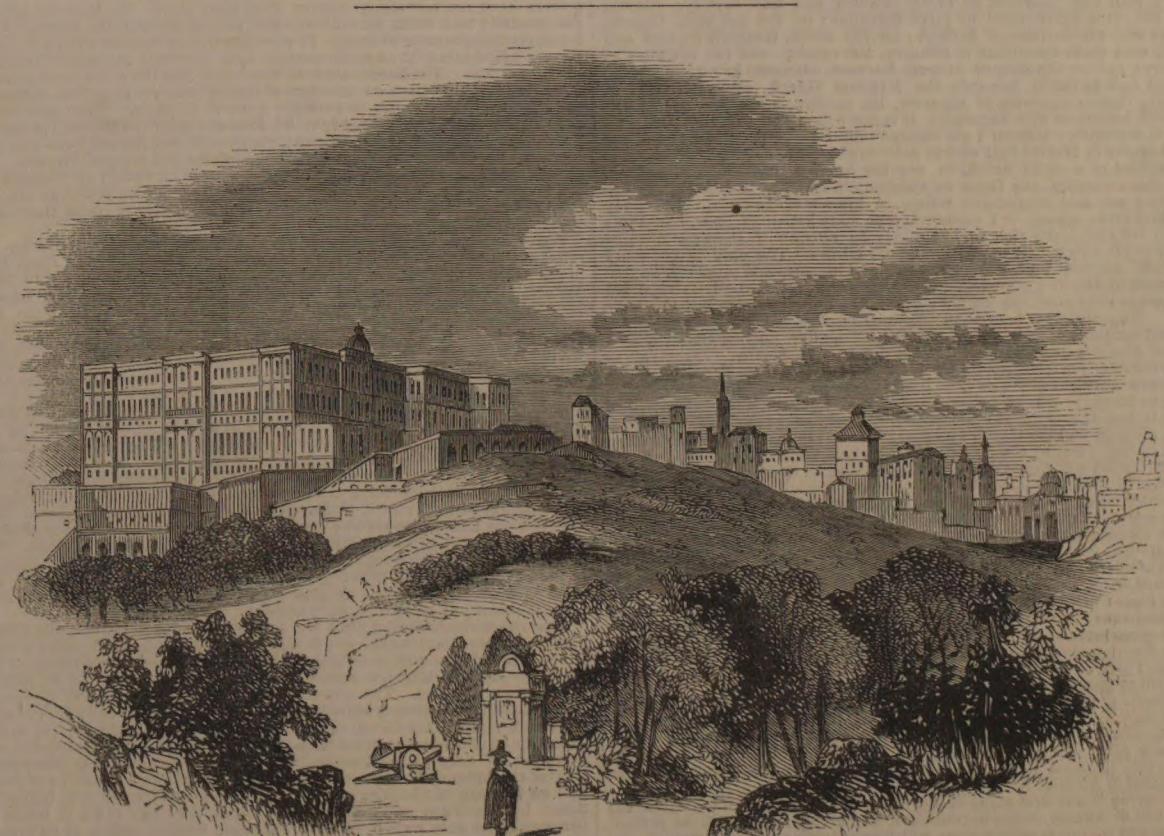
Mr. Boyce and the medical gentleman, in making this application, abstained from mentioning that the parties they referred to were the unfortunate people in the above case; but just as they were leaving the court this fact was communicated to the magistrate by Mr. Hurlstone, the clerk; upon which

Mr. Broughton instantly ordered them to be called back, and addressed them in the following terms:—"I cannot too strongly express

my indignation, Mr. Boyce, that you should have attempted to practise this trick and deception upon the Court. I had not the remotest idea, when I gave my sanction to the course you suggested, that your application referred to the parties I have since ascertained that it did, for not one word to lead me to such a conclusion did you or the medical officer say. I was under the impression, from what you stated, that you referred to some filthy and outrageous paupers, who, coming into your house with an infectious disease, from purely refractory motives refused to be cured of it, and with such persons the course I indicated would have been very proper to adopt; but instead of such being the case, I find it refers to two very decent and respectable people—people not often placed in such an unfortunate situation, and who when they came before me appeared perfectly clean and healthy. These unfortunate people apply to your workhouse for relief, and they are refused it; they then apply to me, and I direct Holland to take them again to your house and get them admitted, with a direction from me to that effect; the officer does so, and they are again positively refused; Holland has no place to take them to, and is obliged to leave them in the streets; and at 12 o'clock at night these poor creatures are met by a policeman under most distressing circumstances—both of them wet through, and the woman (and a most respectable woman she appears to be) in such a state of exhaustion and illness, that the officer has the greatest difficulty in getting her to the station-house, whence the sergeant on duty very properly again sends her to your workhouse, accompanied by the officer, but only, ill as she was, to be again repulsed; and, in the end, the officer is absolutely obliged to charge them at the station-house, and place them at that bar like criminals, to provide these poor unfortunate people with a night's shelter. It is true they are now in the workhouse, but it was only when I had issued an order to that effect, and had expressed my determination to follow that order up by a fine upon the relieving-officer, in the event of his non-compliance with it, that they were at last admitted. I am extremely sorry to find that a strong prejudice exists in the minds of the parish officers with regard to these poor people, and I must say that the conduct of the parish is most extraordinary, unprecedented, and unbecoming; and you will now understand me, gentlemen, in the most distinct, clear, and positive terms, to withdraw the opinion I before expressed—an opinion I would never have delivered had I known the persons to whom it applied. As something serious is likely to result from this matter I desire that Mr. Hurlstone will take a note of my positive withdrawal of my opinion on it, and I likewise call upon Holland, the officer, to recollect that I have done so.

The rebuke of the magistrate is dignified and does him honour; and we hope that the officials may yet reap the just punishment of their mean and guilty tyranny, and of that pitiful vengeance of depravity which would thus wreak its spite, against a hostile decision, upon the suffering wretchedness of two poor creatures broken in happiness, in fortune, and in health!

In another of the morning papers we find an inquest upon a pauper woman who had died in childhood from the neglect of the assistant to the parish surgeon—a boy of nineteen experimentalizing his carelessness upon the life of one of the poor! The jury in strong terms recorded their reproach of the enormity, but we have not heard that their verdict has called the hapless young mother back to her mourning friends from the grave, or that any other punishment has been awarded to the guilty culpability which has only added another to the thousand public instances of wicked, wanton, and indefensible neglect of the poor.



MADRID, WITH THE ROYAL PALACE.—See next page.

MADRID.

We here present our readers with a view of Madrid, the capital of that unfortunate country which appears fated to never know tranquillity or peace, and which is now convulsed to its very centre. The letter of our Paris Correspondent will be found to contain an interesting detail of the state of affairs in Spain. The following are the latest accounts.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

"PERPIGNAN, July 17.—Majorca pronounced on the 14th, and General Tacon was appointed President of the Junta of Safety of the Balearic Islands.

"General Cortines has left Lerida for the Seu d'Urgel.

"Serrano, with three brigades, commanded by Brigadier Prim and Colonels Concha and Cordova, forming an effective force of 7000 infantry, 1300 cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, marched to Mequinenza, whence he was to proceed to Molina.

"Narvaez left Calatayud on the 10th with 12 battalions and 1000 horse to march upon Madrid. Castro has been appointed deputy commander of Catalonia and Governor of Barcelona, where he arrived on the 13th."

"MADRID, July 14.—General Aspiroz, with 5000 infantry, 700 horse, and two batteries of artillery, slept last night at El Pardo. The entire militia is under arms.

"Narvaez is to arrive to-morrow before Madrid with twelve battalions and 1100 horses.

"According to the last accounts the Regent was marching towards Baylen, with the intention, it is said, of going to Cadiz."

A rumour, originating in a well-informed quarter, was afterwards circulated upon the Bourse, to the effect that a telegraphic despatch from Madrid had also been received, announcing that an engagement had taken place on the 14th between the population of Madrid and the corps of General Aspiroz, the result of which was the retreat of the troops. Mendizabal was represented as having distributed arms to the populace, and declared that it would be sufficient if Madrid could hold out for two or three days to give time for the arrival of Zarzana and Sosa, who were advancing to the relief of the capital. The gates of Madrid were said to be guarded by strong columns of militia and by artillery; and Aspiroz, having been unsuccessful in his first attempt, is stated to have retired upon his position at Pardo, whence he would not again move until joined by Narvaez, who was expected on the evening of the 15th.

The conjecture by which alone we could account for the rapidity and decision with which Narvaez exchanged his defensive position in Valencia for a march between two hostile armies and upon Madrid, has been fully confirmed. It is now evident that the plan of the insurrection was to excite the troops and the populace to pronounce against the Government in every province, and then for the leaders of the revolt to converge simultaneously upon the capital. This movement has been so well combined that Aspiroz arrived from the north on the banks of the Manzanares at the very moment when Narvaez is reported to have possessed himself of the road between Saragossa and Madrid.

Everything and everybody in Spain have thus "pronounced against the Regent—his party has pronounced against itself—the troops in the garrisons and even the ships in the harbours, the magistrates in the cities and the peasants in the villages, the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, either by foreign influence, or by some epidemic, or by spontaneous combustion, have suddenly converted the Government itself into a sort of fugitive insurrection, and the constitutional head of the state and general of the Queen's armies into an outlaw. Nothing more unaccountable ever fell out in history. Up to a certain point the Regent acted with all the energy and apparent success which the emergency required. He dismissed the Lopez cabinet, and dissolved the Cortes with a perfect knowledge that he would have to encounter the whole force of the opposition elsewhere than in the legislative bodies or the electoral assemblies. When the insurrection broke out, he marched against it with sufficient promptitude; but from the moment he reached Albacete his councils, whether civil or military, have been totally paralysed. Every opportunity, and they have not been wanting, has passed unused; till the Regent appears to be bent on retiring from the contest, if indeed that can be called a contest in which the Government has not seriously unsheathed its sword.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our Paris Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 18.—It would be useless to enumerate the different towns now in the hands of the insurgents, or to describe the number of battalions deserted to them; suffice to say, the cause of Espartero is lost. Anarchy, disorder, and military despotism have triumphed. The whole of Catalonia, with the exception of Seo d'Urgel and Fort Montjuich, has been abandoned by Zurbano. Even Lerida, the besieging of which in 1810 raised Suchet to the rank of field marshal, has been evacuated without the slightest struggle! the Balearic Islands have declared against Espartero; the Basque provinces, the inhabitants of which were his stanchest friends, no longer acknowledge him, the army of which not twelve months since he was the idol now declare him a traitor, and receive such proclamations as the following with shouts of applause—

"Barcelona, July 12, 1843.

"A proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants, informing them of the flight of Zurbano from Lerida, and thanking them in the name of the country for their efforts against the infamous traitor of Buen-a-vista (Espartero), who, raised from the ranks by the suffrages of the people, sold to a stranger (England) his Queen and his country! It only remains for him to seek refuge on board an English vessel, or to be exposed on a gibbet on the place of the Cebada. People of Spain, you are the admiration of the whole of Europe."

Thus low has fallen Espartero, Duke of Victory—he whom Christina honoured with the title of "Saviour of the Country!" Great blame is attributable to Espartero for his want of energy. When he quitted Madrid, and that fourteen days too late, it was generally supposed that he intended immediately to attack Valona: had he done so, it is more than probable that he would have succeeded; but after waiting a considerable time at Albacete, he with difficulty marched to Val de Penas—honoured twice the Sierra Morena, directing his course to Baylen—and by this time he is either in Cadiz or not far from it, having with him only 3000 infantry and about 200 cavalry, and separated from General Van Halen. It is said, and I am inclined to believe with some truth, that the army with Espartero revolted at Balazote, having at its head the famous regiment of Luchana, commonly called "Espartero's Janissaries," and that he owed his safety to the speed of his horse, and three squadrons of cavalry. The insurgents, on the other hand, have acted with an energy and decision worthy of a better cause. Narvaez left Valencia on the 1st, at the head only of 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry. He beat General Ena before Teruel, and by marches and counter-marches, showing much military tactics, he is now not far from Madrid, having with him upwards of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Madrid must fall; it is surrounded by three divisions: on the one side, General Urbina with the garrison of Badajoz; on the north, Generals Aspiroz and Amor, with eight battalions of infantry, 500 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; and on the side of Aragon, Narvaez. General Iriarte to defend Madrid (not fortified), has only the National Guard, greatly divided in opinion; three companies of pioneers, 100 cavalry, and the depot of the different battalions with Espartero. It is more than probable that Mendizabal will capitulate; indeed, I am assured that he has promised the diplomatic agents in Madrid that he was determined not to shed the blood of his countrymen in a cause which, to say the least, he considered desperate. After this assurance, the Duke de Gluckstadt and Mr. Astor offered Espartero a safe and honourable refuge in France or England. His reply does him great credit. "I cannot accept your generous offer," said he; "I am not sufficiently rich to live either in London or Paris; a Spanish colony is the only refuge proper for a poor citizen. The only protection I demand," continued he, "is for my wife and her personal property."

Little is known of the movements of General Van Halen; it is reported that he has abandoned the Regent; I should not be surprised if this were true. Van Halen's reputation dates from the war of independence. The last accounts of this general stated, that, after putting Cordova in a state of defence, he had marched in the direction of Seville. The insurrection triumphs! but, as was once observed by Napoleon, "it is the commencement of the end." The troubles of Spain will now really begin; the struggle will be between Lopez and Narvaez, between the ultra-Liberals and the Christina moderates. France must protect Christina, Louis Philippe and the Queen's mother are strongly compromised, and must now together. But let the French king not be deceived, the majority of the Spanish nation will never permit his meddling in their affairs; they have made use of him as a powerful auxiliary against Espartero; but neither he nor his countrymen will be ever popular on the other side of the Pyrenees. The greatest attention should now be directed to the movements of the French Government; and, as far as I am able, you shall be kept well-informed. The departure yesterday of the Duke de Montpensier for the Pyrenees is of more importance than is generally imagined. It is supposed that the youth of the date will prevent suspicion; but a deep scheme has been laid, and ere long, you will hear of a tour along the Pyrenees by the Duke d'Aumale—the future husband of Queen Isabella, as he is generally called by the sycophants of the Tuilleries.

The French intend sending an imposing marine force into the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay. The Vioce, Papin, and Metzger are already stationed at Barcelona.

Rumours are afloat of a change in our ministry; it is even said that Messrs. Teste, Martin du Nord, and Almada Rousin, are to be replaced by Messrs. Sauzay, Salvandy and Dumou. I am of opinion that the only change that will take place will be the nomination of Admiral Mackau (who reached Paris yesterday from Toulon) as Minister of Marine and Colonies, on the retirement of Admiral Rousin.

The laying of the first stone of the fortress of Rastadt will take place the latter end of August or the beginning of September; there will be present 8000 Badist troops, several princes, and many diplomatic personages of high standing: the fortress will be able to contain 40,000 men.

A serious accident has happened to the reigning Duke of Oldenbourg: he fell from his horse, put his shoulder out, and received many severe contusions. Should the Duke die, a regency must be appointed, the Hereditary Prince, born on the 2nd of July, 1827, not being of age—his majority is eighteen years of age.

Two railroads have been opened in Prussia—one from Magdeburg, by Gross Oschersleben to Halderstadt; and the other, Brunswick to Gross Oschersleben.

Arrangements are being made between the French and Austrian Governments for the forwarding of letters without being obliged, as at present, to pay the postage before-hand.

It is said that the triumphal arch of Djimlah will be brought from Algeria and erected in Paris, at the foot of the bridge of Jena, near to the Champs de Mars.

The Duc de Nemours will reach Caen on the 29th. The royal family, after assisting at the funeral service, on the 13th, at Dreux, returned the next day to Paris.

The municipal authorities have decided on throwing a suspension-bridge across the Seine, at Berry: the want of a bridge at this part of Paris has been much felt, and continued petitions have been sent to the préfet.

The truly benevolent Polish Princess Czartoryska has purchased for £6400 the celebrated Hôtel Lambert, in the Isle Saint Louis.

The directors of the Verviers Railway have placed a novel carriage of two stories on the line. The upper story is destined to the curious traveller, to enable him with ease to take notes of the surrounding scenery.

The ballet "La Peri" was brought out last night at the Grand Opera. I am told it was well received. You shall have full particulars in my next.

The success of the highly talented violinist, Offenbach, at the Festival of Douai was most flattering. Such was the enthusiasm of the audience that immediately after the festival his portrait was exhibited in almost every shop, with the following description, "In remembrance of the second concert of Douai, given the 11th of July, 1843." A compromise has been effected between the director of our Grand Opera and Fanny Elsler, condemned for breach of contract in 60,000 francs damages. M. Leon Pillet has consented to take 30,000 francs, and Fanny is shortly expected in Paris. Madame Rossi decided to quit the Opera Comique; she has accepted an engagement for the month of September in Lisbon. Madeline Lucile Grahn is shortly expected in Paris, having received fifteen months' leave of absence from the Emperor of Russia. Mr. Prume, a talented violinist, but better known as the composer of "La Mélancolie," died on Sunday last in one of our madhouses. The opera of "Edipe" is a deplorable fiasco.

The poet Kind, the author of the poem of "Freyschutz," died on the 23rd of June at Dresden, on the very day on which the theatre of that city gave the 112th representation of that renowned opera.

A great musical festival is preparing at Baden Baden, under the auspices of M. Benazet. The orchestra and chorus will be composed of more than 300 performers.

The son of Lanner, the well known leader in Vienna, only eight years of age, has composed a waltz and polka, for a full orchestra, and which was performed on the 22nd of June before an audience of 2000 persons, the élite of the Austrian capital. The infant prodigy was carried by the audience in triumph to his mother. The Italian Opera at Vienna closed on the 1st of July, after a most profitable season.

The Italian Opera at Amsterdam opens next month. Amongst the artists already engaged are Conti, now in London; Derivis, Guelli, and Donnatelli. The Italian Opera at Oporto is highly spoken of. Its company is composed of Ferlotti, Jantana, Vitali, Galli, Salavi, and Ekerlin.

Liszi is staying at Nonnenwörth, near to Bonne. It is expected that he will remain on the banks of the Rhine the greater part of the summer. Ständig has been engaged for eight months, from August next, at the principal theatre of Vienna. Ricci's opera, "Un avventura di Scaramuccia," was represented at Athens with great success.—A Philharmonic Society has been organised at Algiers. Several Italian artists have already become members.

Four o'clock.

I have just learnt from a highly respectable source that, if possible, Espartero will endeavour to get to the Havannah and join General Valdez, his most intimate friend, the Viceroy of the island. I am positively assured that a letter has been received in Paris by a first-rate Spanish banking house from Espartero to that effect.

The following information may be interesting to your mercantile readers. From official documents it has been ascertained that the average dividend on bankruptcies in Paris was, in 1835, 13 per cent.; in 1836, 20 per cent.; in 1837, 14 per cent.; in 1838, 20 per cent.; in 1839, 22 per cent.; in 1840, 15 per cent.; and in 1841, 14 per cent.

Was lately married at Berlin, Mr. Eichhorn, son of the Minister of Instruction and Religion, to Miss Schelling, daughter of the celebrated philosopher.

It is said that Admiral Leray has been appointed Commander of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean. Admiral Purpér replaces Admiral Fairac in the Algiers station.

PORTUGAL.—We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 10th inst., by the Liverpool Peninsular steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Monday. The state of Spain chiefly occupied the Portuguese Government, and every precaution was being adopted to prevent the disturbance of public order in Portugal, by the possible effect of success on the part of the pronunciados. The frontiers were narrowly watched to oppose the entrance into Portugal of the partisans of either side, and in Lisbon various restrictive measures were in progress to be enforced on the first show of popular sympathy with the opponents of Government. It was rumoured that, not approving of these measures, the Duke de Palmela had tendered his resignation as President of the Council and Minister of War. The most important part of the news by this arrival is that of the Spanish frigate Cortes having "declared" on the 5th instant, at Algesiras, which port she had been sent to blockade. Seville, Malaga, Barcelona, and Valencia—indeed all the towns on the coast, with the exception of Cadiz, have "declared" against the cause of Espartero. The authorities at Cadiz had refused all intercourse with the other ports. The confinement of the Queen of Portugal may be looked for within another month, the usual prayers having already been offered up.

ALBANY, June 16.—A murder committed by a Turk upon a young Frenchman has caused a great deal of sensation amongst the European residents here. The Turk, it appears, inveigled his victim into his house under some false pretence, and there throttled him, and threw the body afterwards into the sea. Upon the requisition of the French Consul-General, Mehemed Ali ordered the principal officer of police immediately to investigate the matter, who soon found out the perpetrator of the horrid deed, his own wife, who had previously sued for a divorce, betraying him. He was sentenced to be hung, and on the scaffold he begged to be allowed once more to see his only son, a young man twenty-two years old, and, upon the latter being brought before him, he ordered and implored him to kill his own mother and at least two Europeans. With the first of these injunctions the young man attempted to comply on the spot, by hurling a large stone at the unfortunate woman's head, which nearly proved fatal. The Pasha has sent the young wretch to Upper Egypt to work in the mines for life.

GREECE.—ATHENS, June 30.—The representatives of the three allied powers have received their answer from King Otho. He has very plainly and candidly told them that he will not pay, at present, the arrears of interest on the guaranteed loan. It now remains to be seen what the three powers will do, but it is quite certain that they will get nothing without using coercion. The Greeks seem so convinced that the allies must actively interfere, that they have no intention of having recourse to violent measures themselves. The country is perfectly quiet in all parts. With moderately good government a revenue might be obtained amply sufficient for paying not only the loan guaranteed by the three powers, but the old loans also; at least this is the opinion of the most respectable and talented Greeks. Almost all the Athenian newspapers are filled with most violent articles against the King and his Bavarian *employés*. These papers are seized as soon as they appear; but the printers take care to have plenty of copies concealed, which are forthwith circulated extensively.

WEST INDIES.—The West India steam-ship Tweed, Captain Sharpe, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday morning, from St. Thomas's 25th June, Bermuda 1st July, and Faya on the 10th. Passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Turner, Mr. A. C. Southey, Mr. and Mrs. Oughton and son, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Dick, Mr. Julian, Mr. J. P. Julian, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Navis, Mr. Hacksaw, Dr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Punch and child, Mr. M. T. Retenreyn, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Rivas, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and child, Baron Karwinski, Miss Karwinski, Mr. Leal, and Mr. Dart and lady. The Forth, from Havannah, conveyed to Bermuda the latest Jamaica dates, of June 17th, and would return to St. Thomas's, to come up with the next mail for England. The English mails by the Severn had arrived out. The Medway and the Tay were left at St. Thomas's. The freight of the Tweed consists of 446 ounces of silver and about 700 ounces of gold. Her Majesty's ship Pique was at Barbadoes. The Goine French steamer of war had been on shore near Guadalupe, but was got off without receiving damage. Two smart but momentary shocks of earthquake had been felt at Antigua on the 9th and 10th of June. The lady of Lord Elgin, governor of Jamaica, and her infant daughter, died on the 7th of June, Lady Elgin having been confined the day previous. Her ladyship, who was the daughter of C. L. Cumming Bruce, Esq., was married to the Earl of Elgin, governor-general of Jamaica, April 22, 1841; has left issue a daughter, born June 19, 1842. The whole of the West India Islands are represented as being generally healthy.

We extract the following from the *Antigua Weekly Register* of the 13th of June, with reference to the great difficulty which appears to exist in that island of procuring sufficient labourers for the necessary cultivation of the land:—"Court of Queen's Bench and Grand Sessions, held at St. John's, Antigua, 8th of June. The Grand Jury, amongst others, made the following presentment:—Deeply sensible of the deplorable state to which the agricultural interest of the country has been reduced from the inadequate supply of labour to carry on the cultivation, arising in part from the extended employment of carpenters, masons, and their attendants, and consequent greater absorption of labour, and in some measure from a general unwillingness on the part of the labouring classes to render their services unless induced by exorbitant and unreasonable wages, does not think it would be performing its duty were it to leave the court without calling to its serious notice the ruinous consequences which must result to the community at large. The Grand Jury feels it imperative to recommend to the

court that such prompt and decided steps should be taken to avert the impending ruin as to the court in its wisdom may seem fit."

MEXICO.—Advices have been received from Mexico by way of Havannah to the 4th of June from the city of Mexico and from Vera Cruz. The son of Santa Anna had arrived in the capital from Yucatan with the official particulars of the surrender of Barragan, of whom he was the aide-de-camp, to the insurgents near the city of Merida. They do not materially vary from those already published. The Mexican papers were occupied with discussions about the negotiations known to be in progress for effecting a pacification with Texas. The insurrection which had broken out in the south appeared to be still in progress, and General Bravo had advised the Government that 3000 or 4000 Indians, composing the chief body, were encamped in the vicinity of Chitapa, where they had declared for the federal system. He himself was unable to resist them, having only 200 recruits at his disposal.

AMERICA.—The fine packet-ship Garrick, Captain Skeddy, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon from New York, after a twenty-one days' passage, with papers to the 26th ult.

The accounts from Canada, relative to the riots on the Beauharnois Canal, state that the insubordination still continued; that the rioters had been furnished with arms and ammunition, by whom was not known; that a reinforcement of 300 men had arrived from Lachine, and that another conflict with the authorities might speedily be looked for.

Santa Anna, worsted in his conflicts with Texas and Yucatan, is anxious for peace. He had made a proposition that two commissioners from each Republic should meet him in the city of Mexico to agree upon terms. As all parties seem tired of the skirmishing—war it can hardly be called—especially the party that first embarked in it, there seems little doubt that it will now be brought to a close.

Beyond the announcement of the death of the Hon. Mr. Legare, the Attorney-General, who expired at Boston, and is described as an able and accomplished man, and since the retirement of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, there is no news worth recording from the United States.

A repeal meeting had been held at Boston, when Robert Tyler, the son of the President, made a pompous inflated speech in favour of repeal. It did not, however, do much for the rent, for not more than 250 dollars were subscribed by a meeting, which the *Boston Times* describes as most numerous and enthusiastic. It would appear that Mr. O'Connell's just and dignified denunciation of slavery wherever it exists, has caused considerable irritation on the part of the thin-skinned citizens of the United States. There was a stormy discussion at a repeal meeting held at Philadelphia on the 21st ult.; it was stated that the only object of the association was to obtain an independent Legislature for Ireland, and "to take mankind as they find it;" but there is no doubt that some harm has been done to the cause in America by the Liberator's abolition crusade.

A Mrs. Catherine Gilmour, alias Cochrane, who fled from Scotland in January last, to avoid a charge of murdering her husband, has been arrested and claimed by the British Consul at New York, and after undergoing one examination, was remanded until the 1st inst., in order to afford her counsel a chance of establishing a plea of insanity. She is the first person arrested under the new treaty.

A destructive fire took place at Boucherville, a village on the banks of the St. Lawrence, which destroyed 52 houses, besides other buildings, including the church, convent, and school house.

Business at New York was dull, the spring trade, which had been unusually brisk this year, having ceased. The markets generally were heavy—that of cotton especially. The only exception was the grain market, which, like that on this side of the water at the present moment,

CAMPBELL said this was a most important clause. It related to the defences to actions for libel. This clause abolished the law which allowed truth to be pleaded as a bar to a civil action. He moved an amendment that both in civil and criminal cases truth may be pleaded, but then it must be accompanied by a plea that it was beneficial to the public.—The clause as amended, and the other clauses to clause 7, were agreed to.—On clause 7, Lord CAMPBELL said he proposed that the present law should be altered to assimilate the law in such proceedings as the Townshend Peppage Bill; for instance, to proceedings in courts of law. This would not be a sanction to members of Parliament to speak slanderous language, and to publish it afterwards themselves, because that would be a clear case of slander, for which they would be liable. For instance, there had been accusations, some time since, against the learned and excellent Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas that were a scandal to the House of Commons. He hoped their lordships would retain the clause, which had been founded on the tenth resolution of the committee, relating to *ex parte* proceedings. He proposed to introduce in line two of the clause, that no action for libel shall be maintainable for publishing, "without proof of actual malice."—The LORD CHANCELLOR doubted whether actual malice could, in many cases, be proved.—Lord CAMPBELL said he had thought it necessary to guard against wrong being thus inflicted, by moving the insertion of these words.—Lord BROUHAM suggested this case. Suppose a member of Parliament got up in the House and asserted that the Sovereign had no title, and recommended assassination.—Lord CAMPBELL said that was provided for, as the bill enacted that the publication would not be justified of anything that was seditious, blasphemous, or indecent.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought it would not be decent for that house to agree to the proposal before the house, while they retained the standing order on their books against the presence of strangers during the debates, and against the publication of those debates. With respect to proceedings in police-courts, a person of experience and judgment had told him that it was only in strong cases that there was any call for interference on the part of the court to prevent publication, and that such cases very seldom arose.—Lord CAMPBELL said that the clause as he proposed it would not be at variance with the standing orders. He thought the sooner they got rid of those standing orders the better. He thought it was not creditable for the house to have standing orders that they knew were violated, and which they wished to be violated. (A laugh)—Lord BROUHAM thought his noble and learned friend should not enter into the wide and important question of Parliamentary privileges on such an occasion as the present. He agreed with Sir Samuel Romilly, that their standing orders were to be delicately and carefully dealt with, because they were generally found to be the practical result of constant and long experience—feeling the evil and suggesting the remedy—and their being long retained was a proof of their essential character. It had been properly stated to be important to maintain the standing orders for the exclusion of strangers and the non-publication of the debates; and he thought they stood on the best possible footing, for they were never or rarely exercised; but it was the knowledge of the power existing that rendered their exercise unnecessary. Other countries were of the same opinion upon this subject. He had heard in France the opinion stated that, at the time of the French revolution, it had always been imputed to the interference of the public that many of the worst proceedings of those troubled times were owing. Men in France had told him, "We look with envy and admiration at the better course you have taken in England, and consider that, if we had observed your rules, we should not have had to lament the dreadful scenes that marred the fair prospects of the earlier part of our revolution." Upon the whole, he was most reluctantly obliged to state that his opinion was against the clause.—After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord CAMPBELL said that he could not abandon the clause.—The house was then cleared for a division. The numbers were, Contents, 5; non-contents, 11: majority against the clause, 6. Clause 11 was then agreed to, as was also clause 12, regarding costs, with amendments.—Lord CAMPBELL said he proposed to omit clauses 13 and 14, not on the ground that he disapproved of their enactment, but that they were unnecessary, as the law at present made the ostensible proprietor liable, not only for stamps and advertisement duties, but for costs and damages that might be recovered in any actions against the paper.—The LORD CHANCELLOR having assented to the omission of the clauses, they were struck out of the bill.—The bill then went through committee. The house adjourned, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday next. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.
There being only 18 members present at four o'clock, the house adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.
The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the bringing up of the report on the Irish Arms Bill he would move a resolution to the effect that the unrestricted power of carrying and using arms for all legal purposes is an inherent right enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotsmen, and one of the essential safeguards of freedom, and that the limit imposed on that right with respect to Ireland is an insulting and unjust distinction, and a violation of that equality of rights which is the only just basis of imperial legislation.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE made it a matter of complaint that the Government had not made a house on the previous evening, when there were some important subjects for discussion, and moved that the dropped orders of Tuesday should have precedence of other business.—Sir R. PEEL said he was quite surprised, on coming down to the house on Tuesday evening, about 20 minutes past four, to find that it was not sitting. He had to observe, however, that the members of the Government had the weight of their official duties on their shoulders, and had no right to be exclusively responsible for not making a house, the onus lying quite as much upon the opposition as upon the ministerial side.—After a short conversation, Sir C. DOUGLAS said that Lord John Russell was to blame for not making a house, as he had an important motion on the paper.—Sir F. FREMANTLE said it had been his fate to sit on both sides of the house, and while he shared the responsibilities of opposition, he always felt it his duty to assist in making a house, if any of his friends had motions to bring forward.—Ultimately, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY, Mr. Duncombe withdrew his motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, pursuant to notice, that leave be given to the sergeant-at-arms to plead to the action commenced against him by Mr. Pearce.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted the absence of Sir T. Wilde, for he thought the country had already paid dearly enough for the blunders committed in the course of former actions. Now that people saw the house wavered in supporting its privileges, they might rely upon it that they would hear enough of such actions. The authority of the house was at an end; but still, in order to arrest the progress of the mischief, he moved as an amendment that the party who had served the writ on the sergeant-at-arms should be desired to attend at the bar of the house this day.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL said that the action would not be stayed by the committal of the party who had served the writ, and the motion would only have the effect of again bringing them into collision with the executive authorities of the law. He hoped the house would allow the sergeant-at-arms to plead to the action.—After a short conversation the Attorney-General's motion was agreed to, by a majority of 105 to 44.—The Health of Towns Bill was withdrawn for the present session.—The Coroners Bill went through committee *pro forma*, notwithstanding an amendment was moved by Sir E. KNATCHBULL to have it committed that day three months. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 62 to 42.—Mr. FRENCH then moved the committal of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill; but while Lord ELIOT was about replying to some of his observations, the house was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Presbyterian Marriage (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow (Friday).—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE obtained leave to have a copy of any official papers respecting the erection of a workhouse at Edenderry, Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Infant Orphan Estate Bill, and the Dowager Countess Waldegrave's Estate Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Mr. WARD gave notice that he would bring forward the motion respecting the Established Church of Ireland, as a substantive motion on the 1st of August.—Sir R. PEEL entered into a statement respecting the public business, stating what the Government meant to do: they were prepared to give precedence to the Irish Arms Bill, to the Scotch Church Bill, to the Irish Poor-law Bill, and to the Export of Machinery Bill. He had, on the other hand, to announce, on the part of the Government, that they intended to postpone for the present session the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and he believed he might add the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill. With respect to the County Courts Bill, he should postpone till some future day the announcement of her Majesty's Government in regard to that measure, which was one they would be very unwilling to abandon.—After some questions had been propounded, the house went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the various clauses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Irish Presbyterian Marriage Bill was read a third time and passed, as was (after a slight discussion) the Slave-trade Suppression Bill. The Defamation and Libel Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.—The Scientific Societies Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The report of the Designs Copyright Bill was received, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday next.—On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE that the report of the Customs' Acts Committee be received some discussion arose, and Mr. Gladstone stated that he should object to the appointment of a select committee to consider the bill, as the time had gone by at which it could be properly moved for, and the report had already been fully investigated by several committees of that house.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should next Tuesday move that the Attorney General be directed to prosecute Mr. Ward and Mr. Wilkinson, the agents of Lord Dungannon, and other electors, for acts of bribery committed by them at the late election in Durham.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (in reply to Mr. Mackinnon) said that it was the intention of the Government to advance £100,000 to Antigua, by way of loan, and that an Act of Parliament would be necessary to secure the repayment.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BROMLEY, MIDDLESEX.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Coventry Cross, Bromley, Middlesex, on the body of Jane Humphreys, aged seventy-seven, of Bromley-lane. It appeared that the deceased was the widow of a distiller, and lived with her son. On Sunday last they had company, whom the son saw home, leaving deceased perfectly sober preparing for bed. He returned at midnight, and on opening the door he smelt fire, and going up stairs he found the deceased on the landing place quite dead, having her clothes burned from off her body, and by her side was an extinguished candle. A surgeon (Mr. P. Smythe) was called in, who said that deceased had died from the effects of severe burns, on the chest and abdomen principally. The son believed that his mother had set fire to her clothes as she was going up stairs to bed with a lighted candle. Verdict, "Accidental death."

COLCHESTER.—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Saturday night last, a most desperate attempt was made by a man named Osborn, upon the life of his wife, by means of a pistol, with which he inflicted a wound in her neck, producing consequences which it is feared will terminate fatally. It appears that the prisoner and his wife have been separated for some time, the former, who is a shoemaker, residing at Ardleigh, and the latter working as a tailoress at Colchester. On Saturday night, about half-past ten, the wife left her work in company with the other work-women, and were proceeding along the walk, when Osborn made his appearance in front of his wife, saying he wanted to speak to her; she replied that she would have nothing to say to him, and the three females walked up into the town, Osborn following them. When they returned to the walk, on their way home to George-lane, he was still pursuing them; and just as they passed the posts, leading out of East Stockwell-street, he rushed up to his wife, and, without speaking a word, fired the contents of a pistol into the back part of his wife's neck. He instantly ran away, but was stopped by James Verlander and George Beaumont, who, hearing the report of the pistol and shrieks of murder, had joined in the pursuit. Osborn was taken into custody, and searched by Mr. Harvey, the gaoler, who took from his pockets the pistol, four balls, and a small quantity of powder.

DURHAM.—MR. PURVIS, Queen's Counsel, will be a candidate on the Conservative interest for Durham; and Mr. Bright, of Anti-Corn-Law League celebrity, it is said, will offer himself on the side of the free traders. Mr. Purvis left town for Durham on Monday night. The Marquis of Blandford and Lord Seaham have also been spoken of as candidates on the same side.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The Rev. Jacob Snelgar, the vicar of Royston, committed suicide on Wednesday eve'night. As he did not make his appearance at the usual hour on Thursday morning, the family with whom he lodged, after having repeatedly called him without obtaining any answer, had the door of his bedroom broken open, when he was discovered undressed and hanging from the top of the bedstead. He had not been in bed, but had extinguished the candle, and had probably, on his retiring for the night, undressed and destroyed himself immediately. The deceased was educated at one of the dissenting colleges, and for several years remained in the Independent denomination. He was first ordained minister of a dissenting congregation in Buckinghamshire, whence he removed to a small chapel at Hampstead, from the pulpit of which he retired about 15 years since, for the purpose of entering the Established Church.

MADSTONE.—HOP DINNER.—The annual hop dinner at the Queen's Head, Madstow, took place on Tuesday last. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Edward Monckton, and after the cloth had been withdrawn the betting commenced, and proceeded with great briskness. There were several bets made in favour of £140,000, but the average betting was much under that amount. Some heavy sporting bets were made against naming the duty within £1000, and which, with one exception, were considerably beneath £140,000.

WALES.—REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.—In consequence of the continued unsettled state of South Wales, orders were received at Woolwich on Sunday morning to have in readiness a six-pounder field gun and a twelve-pounder howitzer, which were selected from the field train department, and at ten o'clock, A.M., they left Woolwich with the usual number of men of the Royal Artillery required for their service in the field, under the command of Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Wodehouse. The orders were to proceed to Bristol by the Great Western Railway, and from Bristol to Carmarthen, with the least possible delay.

WILTSHIRE.—DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About midnight on the 10th instant a most daring and diabolical attempt was made to murder Mr. Robert Waters, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Wilts, who, whilst in his father's farm-yard, was feloniously fired at by a man dressed in a light-coloured cap, fitting close to his head, and which appeared to be tied under his chin, and who effected his escape through a shrubbery. A reward of £50 has been offered by Mr. Waters for the detection and apprehension of the ruffian.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT—LINCOLN, JULY 17.

WALESBY V. HURDMAN.

CURIOS CAUSE OF ACTION.—This was an action of trespass. Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitehurst were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Miller for the defendant.—Mr. Hill, in opening the case, stated the plaintiff was a solicitor, and the defendant a farmer, and he complained of an assault being committed on his person, and an indignity cast upon him by the fact of Mr. Hurdman having, in public, *stroked his hair backwards*. The evidence was, that on the 24th of February last there was to be a variety of performances in a public room, at Horncastle, called the Theatre. Among other things to be enacted was "Hercules struggling with the Numidian Lion, in Six Positions," and "Ajax defying the Lightning." Attracted by so highly a spiced bill of fare, the plaintiff and defendant attended. Mr. Walesby's attention was riveted on the performance, but Mr. Hurdman had leisure for the display of a few practical jokes of his own, and among other jokes he was guilty of perpetrating was one of catching hold of the locks of Mr. Walesby's hair and stroking them backwards. This was not to be endured, and accordingly the plaintiff remonstrated with Mr. Hurdman on the impropriety of his conduct, and demanded a public apology to be inserted in the *Stamford Mercury*, with which the defendant refused to comply, and the present action was brought.—Mr. Humfrey, for the defendant, characterized this emphatically as being the attorney's action, for if the plaintiff had no wish to put costs into his pocket, but simply to have made an example of Hurdman, he would have gone before a magistrate and had him fined.—Lord Abinger having summed up, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £s.—The learned judge refused to certify for costs.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—TWO CAPTAINS DROWNED.—It is with deep regret we have to announce a distressing and fatal occurrence, which has caused the death of Captains Drew and Jones, two of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, London. It appears that these gentlemen, with others of the brotherhood, whose lives were providentially saved, had been engaged in surveying the lighthouses in the Bristol Channel, and when off Trevose Head they attempted to land in a boat on the Quies Rocks, but owing to the heavy surf they were unable to do so. On returning, the boat came in contact with the steam-yacht, and all in the boat (we believe nine in number) were thrown into the water, by which the two unfortunate gentlemen named were drowned. The steamer put into Padstow on Friday from Penzance, and sailed the same tide for Bristol: when a coroner's inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." We understand that not the slightest blame is attached to any one: it was one of those unfortunate accidents which cannot be accounted for. Sir J. H. Pelly was on board the steamer at the time of the occurrence.

DEATHS FROM BATHING.—On Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, John M'Claw, an engineer, living at No. 16, Paradise-row, Chelsea, was bathing in the Thames, off the Lammes-land, Chelsea, when he was suddenly seized with the cramp, and was drowned before assistance could be brought him.—Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Thomas Rawson, a labourer, an inhabitant of Old Brentford, was drowned whilst bathing in the Thames, between Brentford and Kew. His body was not recovered until two hours afterwards.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—A melancholy accident occurred on the river just below London-bridge, on Sunday evening, by which the lives of two young children were sacrificed. It appears that the brig Mary Ann, belonging to Mr. Pearson, of the port of Gouy, was lying off Stanton's Wharf, near Pickle Herring Stairs, when two children, the eldest named Mary Francis, the daughter of the captain, and the other, Jane Colbridge, a daughter of one of the men, were playing about the vessel, when they both mounted the gunwale, at the same moment the brig suddenly lurched through the swell of the steamers, when they both fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered they were washed away.

A pensioner named Benjamin Wild, belonging to the 13th Regt. of Light Infantry, and who was wounded at the storming of Ghazoo, committed suicide by drowning himself a few days since at Westminster Bridge. It appears that whilst in the water he repented of his purpose, and attempted to regain the shore, but it was too late. He regularly spent the whole of his pension in liquor, and was brought to such a state by over indulgence that he could neither rest nor sleep.

INCENDIARISM.—Rewards to the amount of £150, from the Lords of the Treasury and other sources, have been offered for the discovery of incendiaries who, on the 7th inst., maliciously set fire to and destroyed a coachhouse, and other out-buildings, at Harrow, the property of Thomas Hopper, Esq., and in the occupation of Mrs. Smith. Her Majesty's pardon also is promised to any accomplice (not being the actual incendiary) for such evidence as may lead to conviction.

AN AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since two men (brothers) were cutting hay at Flos-rhyd-y-galed, a farm belonging to James Davies, Esq. At noon, when it was the usual time to go home to dinner, one of the brothers told the other that he would not go home to dinner that day, but would lie down and rest himself, desiring the other to go and bring his dinner to the field. The other, after remonstrating a little upon the "laziness"

of the first, at last went; and the latter immediately laid himself down and pulled his hat over his face to shade it from the sun. The home-going brother returned at the usual time with the dinner, took the hat from his brother's face, and found him—a lifeless corpse.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Friday last, the body of Mr. Thomas Adams, of the firm of Adams and Son, purveyors of meat to her Majesty, was discovered in a private part of the back premises of deceased, between two hay-ricks, in Park-street, Windsor. Upon the body being taken up, a wound of upwards of six inches in length, extending from ear to ear, and about three inches in depth, nearly severing the head from the lifeless trunk, was discovered to have been inflicted by means of a large dinner knife, which was found in the field close to the deceased. Mr. Adams, who had been in a low and nervous state for some time past, had been carrying on a flourishing business for upwards of fifty years in the town, and was in possession of considerable wealth. A coroner's inquest sat on the body the same evening, and it having been clearly established that the deceased was not in a sane state of mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity." Deceased, who has left a widow and three sons and two daughters, was in his seventy-sixth year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

By a letter from Vienna, of the 7th, we learn that Count de Bonnelles, the Austrian Minister to the Swiss Confederation, died that morning in the capital, where he had been for some time, on leave of absence. Baron de Lieven arrived at Vienna on the 6th.—The proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. at their half yearly meeting on Tuesday last.—The King of the Belgians has issued an ordinance that all wools in bulk shall be allowed to pass through Belgium without payment of any transit-duty. This exemption is to commence from and immediately after the close of the next session of the Chambers, should not the ordinance be in the meantime converted into a law.—In consequence of the enormous increase in the money order department of the General Post Office, the authorities are making extensive improvements in the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, to meet the increased demand consequent upon the reduction of the rate of commission.

Part of the rails of the new line from Hertford to Ware are now being laid down, and the foundations dug for the intended terminal station.—A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Remonstrant Synod of Ireland; the Rev. George A. Armstrong, of Dublin; Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Belfast; and Mr. John Roberts, of Collin House, Belfast, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Tuesday.—On the 4th instant (the birthday of the Crown Prince) the last great review took place of the Swedish troops encamped near Stockholm. The King, now in his 80th year, looked remarkably well on horseback, and, on dismounting the troops, he took off his hat, and repeated several times, with evident emotion, in Swedish, "God bless you, my children, if I should never see you again."—The late Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, 55th, was a member of a respectable family near Rathdrum, county Dublin, and cousin of Sir William Wainwright Lynam, R.M., of Shinrone.—The Rev. Robert King, author of the "Primer of Church of Ireland History," has been appointed professor of science and chaplain to the new Irish college, near Navan, county Meath.—A singular duel was fought at Marseilles, on the 10th instant, between two Spaniards. One was a barber, and the other, though a dealer in cigarettes, consented to fight his opponent with his own weapon—a razor. The cigarette-man received the first wound, so deeply slashing his face that he was unable to continue the combat, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital, whilst the barber was taken to prison.—A letter from Vienna of the 8th inst., in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that a negotiation is about to be opened between the Austrian and French Governments, relative to a new arrangement of the postage between the two states, and particularly for putting an end to the necessity of pre-paying letters.—The Rev. Owen Parr, vicar of Preston, has formally signified that he will resist the intended tolling of a bell at the Popish chapel of St. Augustine, considering it amongst the privileges of the Church of England as by law established.—An interchange of several of the police in England and Ireland is, it is said, shortly to take place.—Mr. T. W. Hill, barrister-at-law, on the South Wales circuit, has been appointed to the office of police-magistrate for the Merthyr district, with a salary of £600 per annum.—It is now definitely arranged that H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge shall proceed to the Ionian Islands. His *locus* will be Corfu. His Royal Highness will take his departure early in the ensuing month, and will, it is expected, remain abroad about two years.—The Manchester merchants complain heavily of the limited business which is doing with the country drapers: low as goods are, they cannot be induced to buy, except for immediate want. No speculation whatever exists.—Saturday morning a brace of hares were picked up dead on the Eastern Counties line, which it is supposed were killed by the mail train the previous night.

—Mr. Edward Dalton, Secretary to the Protestant Association of London, has been ordained by the Bishop of Cashel.—Mr. Jaques sold nine short-horns at Derby for 600 guineas, and Mr. Watson, of Walkingham, a short-horn heifer for 150 guineas.—There are, according to the statements of Mr. Cowling, a land surveyor, before Mr. Wilmot Horton's Emigration Committee, fifteen millions of profitably cultivatable acres of waste in England, Scotland and Ireland.—The growth of flax, of which so much has hitherto been imported into this country from foreign states, has been greatly increased, and so successfully it appears in the present year, that the Flax Society in Norfolk have found it advisable to engage competent persons from Belgium to pull, tie, and shock it.—A new college in which young men, members of the Established Church, will receive instruction on the plan pursued in the English Universities, has been established at Stackallan, in Ireland, and is to be opened with the usual ceremonies on the 1st of August next.—Viscomte d'Alincourt, the celebrated French author, who is so well known in the literary world as the author of "The Solitaire" and other popular works, is at present in London.—In the intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Albert Dock, the estimated quantity of cast iron is no less than 7000 tons.—A novel and interesting ceremonial was witnessed at the parish church of Leeds, in Kent, on Sunday last, namely, the baptism of the seven children, four sons and three daughters, of Mr. Saxby, a respectable farmer of the parish, who, having joined the communion of the church (being brought up as a Dissenter), according to the primitive and apostolic rule, took his household with him.—Upwards of 100 men are daily employed at the Tower in making preparations for filling up the moat. Extensive cuttings are being made in the soil for the purpose of effectually draining the swamp, and carrying off the numerous drainings which flow from the interior of the citadel.—"A collision took place," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "a few days ago, on the frontiers of Italy, between Liberal and Counter-Revolutionary parties. Two men were mortally wounded."—We learn from

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP—VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BATH AND BRISTOL.

Wednesday being the day fixed for the launch of the mammoth steam-ship the Great Britain, which his Royal Highness Prince Albert had undertaken to name, the cities of Bath and Bristol were in commotion at an early hour, and the authorities were busied during the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday morning in making preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Great Western Railway terminus shortly before seven o'clock: the Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg, the Marquis of Exeter, Lords Liverpool, Lincoln, Wharncliffe, and Charles Wellesley, Lieut.-Col. Bouvier, and Mr. G. Anson. The train also brought down Mr. C. Russell, M.P., chairman of the railway company, Mr. Saunders, the secretary, and Mr. Smith, the inventor of the Archimedean screw as applicable to steam-ships. Mr. Brunel acted as engineer.

At the moment of the arrival of his Royal Highness at the terminus the scene was truly animated. The reader will recollect that although the railway company have not yet constructed an expensive terminus, they have a very large establishment here for the repair of engines and carriages, and every convenience for carrying on the traffic. As this is the longest independent line of railway completed in this country, so all its appointments are in keeping with this superiority. Its engineering peculiarities, as the mode in laying the rails, and the distance preserved between them—the broad gauge, as it is termed—and the larger diameters of the carriage-wheels and engine-driving wheels, have almost rendered this an experimental railway; and we are happy to state a very successful one in the greater rate of speed, and less liability to accident. The vastness of construction throughout the line entitles it to the rank of "grand," and even "gigantic,"—as in the Box tunnel, in constructing which, for two and a-half years, 1100 men and 250 horses were employed, 30,000,000 bricks were consumed, and a ton of gunpowder and a ton of candles every week—so that the Kilsby tunnel, on the London and Birmingham line, till lately the greatest wonder of the kind, is less than two-fifths of the size of the Box tunnel in cubical contents. Many other works on this gigantic line, especially in the very difficult country towards the Bristol end, might be referred to; but we can only here notice one other—the magnificent bridge by which the line crosses the Thames at Maidenhead: it consists of ten brick arches, of which the two principal are the largest and flattest brick arches ever built, being of 128 feet span.

As you pass the engine-houses at the Paddington station, you are struck with the colossal size of the engines. The carriages, too, are of excellent build and accommodation, and some of them cost £400 each. Some are 18 feet long and 8 feet wide, while others are 21 feet in length. The royal carriage, fitted up for the accommodation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and that in which his Royal Highness travelled on Wednesday, is 21 feet in length and 9 feet in width, and is divided into three compartments, two end ones 4 feet 6 in. long; while the centre forms a noble saloon, 12 feet long, and 6½ feet high, and is fitted up in the style of Louis Quatorze, panelled with crimson and white silk, relieved by paintings of the four elements, by Parris. The sofas, &c., are of richly-carved oak; and at each end of the carriage is a large plate-glass window, affording a view of the railway line. Of this truly sumptuous interior the annexed engraving is a correct representation.

The royal special train reached Bath at about nine o'clock. Prince Albert having been graciously pleased to signify his willingness to receive an address from the mayor and town council of Bath, preparations were made for receiving his Royal Highness in a manner worthy this ancient city. An apartment at the station was elegantly prepared as a reception-room. It was fitted up in the form of a tent, open in the front, and at the sides surmounted by a canopy. The floor was covered by a splendid carpet, worked with the royal arms. The reception-room was separated from the other portions of the station, at the front and at the sides, by barriers three feet high, so that the spectators were enabled to obtain a full view of the ceremony. Around these barriers, within the room, were arranged marble stands, on which were placed vases containing choice exotics. At the upper end of the reception-room, under the canopy, was a raised dais, upon which his Royal Highness stood, while the space on the one side of the reception-room was appropriated exclusively to ladies, and the other to the gentlemen deputed to present the address. The deputation assembled at the Guildhall at half-past eight o'clock, and proceeded in procession to the station. On the arrival, the Mayor (J. Edridge, Esq.), accompanied by two of the aldermen and two of the principal inhabitants of the city, proceeded to the reception-room, the mace-bearers remaining as guards outside the barrier through which the deputation had entered. The deputation, advancing to the dais, presented the following address to his Royal Highness:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness, We, the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and inhabitants of the city and boroughs of Bath, with sincere emotions of gratification, avail ourselves of this occasion to present to your Royal Highness the united expression of those sentiments of profound respect and affectionate regard with which your near and interesting relation to our beloved Sovereign, and the public and private virtues which illustrate and adorn your character have inspired us. We humbly solicit that when your Royal Highness's high and important engagements admit, your Royal Highness may be induced to

beneficent Sovereign our fervent feeling of devotion and affectionate loyalty to her Majesty's most gracious person.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to Bristol, and arrived at the railway terminus shortly after 10 o'clock. The Prince and his attendants took their places on the platform of the terminus, which was covered with crimson cloth for the occasion. He was received with loud hurrahs from the company assembled, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness was dressed in a plain frock-coat, wearing the Ribbon of the Garter. He looked well, and appeared much gratified with his trip. The shouts and the music having ceased, the Mayor was introduced to his Royal Highness. After which, Mr. Burgess, the town-clerk, read the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol, beg permission to present our sincere and joyful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's visit to this ancient and loyal city. We approach your Royal Highness with every sentiment of respect and affection, deeply sensible of the high honour conferred upon us by your presence, and desirous of testifying our dutiful attachment to the illustrious Consort of our beloved Sovereign, and to assure your Royal Highness that it affords us the highest gratification to welcome your presence within the constitution of this country, as established under the auspicious reign of the house of Brunswick, and it is with the liveliest satisfaction and pleasure that we record our testimony of the respect and esteem we entertain for your Royal Highness, and for those amiable and excellent qualities which have endeared you to the nation at large.

May your Royal Highness continue to enjoy the affection and esteem of the British people. May your august Consort be long preserved to uphold the rights and liberties of her attached and devoted subjects, and to insure the prosperity of this great empire. May the blessing of Almighty God attend the illustrious and beloved offspring of your Royal Highness, and may they be preserved to promote the happiness of their Royal parents, and, ultimately, to realize the fondest hopes of a loyal and affectionate people, in perpetuating that form of government under which we have the happiness to live, and in maintaining inviolate the lustre of the British Crown.

His Royal Highness expressed his gratification in a few words. Mr. Savage, the master of the Society of Merchants, then presented to his Royal Highness the freedom of the society in a gold box, and bearing a suitable inscription. The Prince having received the box and acknowledged his sense of the honour, the Dean of Bristol, accompanied by nearly thirty of the resident clergy of the city, was introduced, and addressed his Royal Highness, who briefly replied. Shortly after, the Prince entered one of the royal carriages, accompanied by the mayor, in full official costume, Lord Wharncliffe, and Lord Lincoln. The procession then formed, the third carriage being the mayor's state carriage, drawn by six fine horses, the coachman and footmen in splendid liveries. The cortège, escorted by the Royal Gloucestershire and North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, and a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, proceeded through the city, along Cumberland-road, to the yard of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, where his Royal Highness was received by the chairman and directors of the company, and, with his suite, conducted over the magnificent Great Britain Steam-ship, described in our last number. On her various masts were hoisted the colours of the United States, of Russia, of France, and of Belgium, and on his Royal Highness stepping on her deck, the royal standard of England appeared waving bravely from her main-top. The royal party having inspected every department of the ship, which occupied nearly two hours, adjourned to the room temporarily fitted up on board for the banquet, where about 520 sat down to the tables, Mr. T. Kingston, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, having on his right his Royal Highness Prince Albert. After the viands had been disposed of, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, the Prince returning thanks for his health in a few impressive words. His Royal Highness and the company having left the banquet-room shortly after three o'clock, the Prince took his place on the platform erected for the occasion, and the Great Britain was towed out of the dock in which she floated into the other dock, and thence into what is termed the Float, the band playing and the people shouting on all sides. She swam gallantly into the place appointed for her, and presented one of the noblest sights to be imagined.

The Prince and his suite having seen the vessel into her temporary locality, immediately took their departure for the terminus of the rail, passing along the road by the side of the new cut and the outskirts of the city. Having reached the terminus at four o'clock, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Paddington, and having taken their leave of the Mayor and the authorities, they entered the carriages and were conducted back with the same speed as in their journey down, Mr. Brunel again acting as engineer.

We have been purposely brief in our account of the day's proceedings, as it is our intention to illustrate them, next week, with a series of spirited engravings.

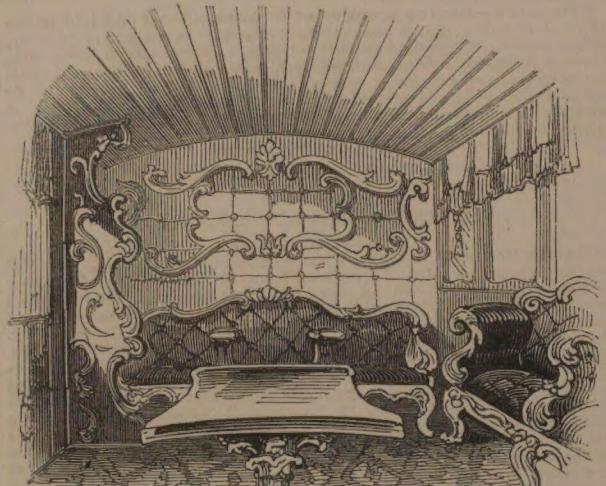
INCREASE OF TEETOTALISM.—During Father Mathew's visit at Leeds, last week, he administered the pledge to several thousand persons—some suppose to 6000! In Bradford, on Tuesday, it is said he administered the pledge to 7000. In Huddersfield, on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended with similar success. Even in York (a place which, comparatively speaking, had never hitherto felt the existence of total abstinence) he gave the pledge to 2000.

The parish of Methyrmawr, in Wales, has no public-house, no shop of any kind, no Dissenting chapel, no doctor, no lawyer, and no paupers. It however contains several octogenarians.



EXTERIOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

visit our ancient and loyal city, which, though it aspires not to the highest rank among the cities of this vast and mighty empire, yet yields to none of them the precedence in its admiration of those bland and august qualities by which, no less than by the eminence of station, your Royal Highness is distinguished.



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The satisfaction which we should experience in being encouraged by your Royal Highness to indulge in so flattering an expectation would be greatly enhanced if we could be allowed to hope that such an occasion might afford us the opportunity personally to express to our benign and



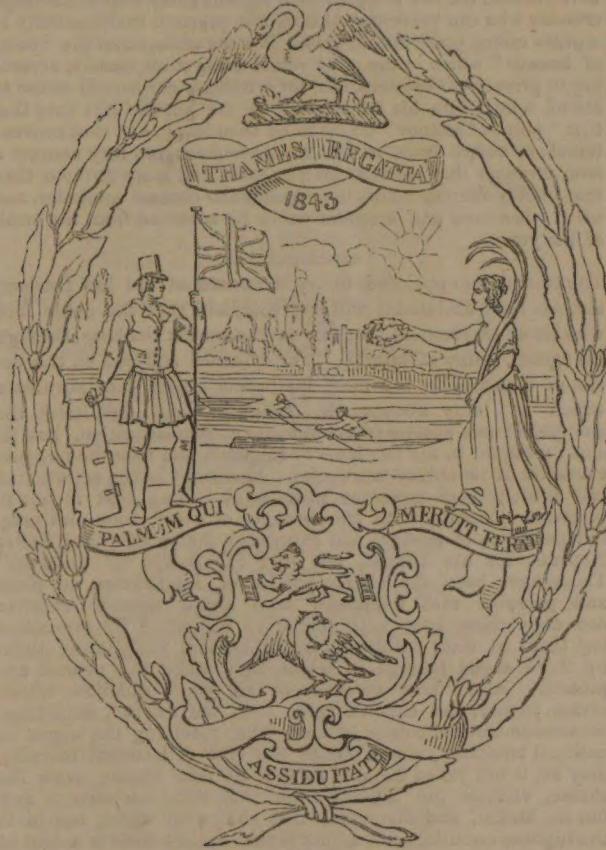
INTERIOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

On Wednesday, the third day of the Thames Regatta (fully reported and illustrated in No. 62 of our journal), a match took place amongst the apprentices in the seventh year of their time, who plied between London-bridge and Teddington-lock—the prize being a coat and silver badge, presented by Evan Morris, Esq., and the freedom of the river.

The badge is massive, and richly embossed on the dexter side with the figure of Victory, holding in her right hand a small wreath, in the act of crowning the successful candidate, in the left hand a palm branch; on the reverse is a waterman, in full costume, resting upon a rudder, and bearing the union jack. In the distance is seen the scullers' match, for which the badge was intended as a prize; Putney-bridge, the Middlesex shore, the well-known ancient toll-house, and the antique parish-church of Fulham.

In a scroll is inscribed the appropriate motto of the gallant Nelson, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." In a shield at the foot are the arms of the donor, with his motto, "Assiduitate," below, chased in bas relief, surmounted with his crest; and the whole is surrounded by a wreath composed of water-lilies. The badge is attached to a full dress waterman's coat, of beautiful maroon colour, embroidered with silver lace, and silver buttons bearing the same crest as the badge.



THE PUTNEY SILVER BADGE.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND CONFLAGRATION OF JOHNSON AND PINCHIN'S OIL AND TURPENTINE WORKS.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most terrific explosions that has visited the metropolis for some time, attended with an immense destruction of property, took place soon after five o'clock, at the extensive and valuable oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson, Pinchin, and Company, situate in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, which not only destroyed the whole of the factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine, but the conflagration was so fierce and intense as to injure, it is said, part of the Blackwall Railway; and damaging between 30 and 40 houses in the neighbourhood, including the well-known Roman Catholic school in the above road. The factory stood on the north side of the road between Christy-street, and Grove-street, comprising a substantial brick warehouse, about two stories high, with a frontage facing the road of upwards of 80 feet; it extended in depth some 50 feet, within a couple of feet of the Blackwall Railway, three arches of which were rented by the firm, and used for the deposit of turpentine and other combustible materials, in the latter of which it was estimated that at least 2000 barrels were lodged.

For a length of time, owing to the immense excitement which prevailed, it was matter of very great difficulty that the subjoined particulars could be elicited. It appears from a statement made by Inspector Norman, of the H division of police, that at about a quarter to five o'clock he was proceeding down the Back-road, to inspect his command on the beats, when he had occasion to pass the above factory. At that period the premises were apparently free from fire; he had not, however, proceeded more than fifty yards, before he heard the policeman on duty, whom he had just passed, cry out "fire," and on turning round he hastened down the road, for the purpose of calling the engines of the brigade from Wellclose-square station, but meeting one of his men, he directed him to call them, and he then returned to the fire, which appeared to be confined to the centre of the works. Dense volumes of smoke were pouring forth from all parts of the roof, proving to him that it was the turpentine which had ignited. He directly, with his men, proceeded to alarm the inhabitants, and whilst so engaged the two engines from the above fire-station came up, and were instantly put into operation, the firemen keeping the gates closed until the hose was supplied with water, in order that they could throw a greater force on the devouring element. They were then forced open, and the firemen, viz., Isaacs, Goddard, and Frost, together with Sergeant Williams, of the police, entered. They had not been there but a few seconds before a most awful explosion took place, causing destruction to the factory—the roof was blown high into the air, and the whole of the walls were forced outwards into the street, partially falling upon the above-named persons. Never was such a scene witnessed at the East-end of the metropolis. For several minutes the whole district was enveloped amidst clouds of dust and smoke, and an intense shower of burning remnants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their very foundation, every window in them was blown to atoms, and the inhabitants appeared for the moment to be paralysed. Then regaining themselves, the wildest confusion ensued, all rushing from their respective habitations, fearful that another more frightful explosion would take place. Soon as the smoke and dust had in some degree been cleared, great anxiety was manifested for the safety of the firemen. Two of them, it was found, had managed to extricate themselves from the ruins, but Isaacs and the policeman were dragged out in a most pitiable condition, bleeding profusely, and much hurt by the flaming timbers falling on them. They were immediately carried away to some neighbouring house, where medical assistance was called to their aid. Other explosions, almost equal in power to the first, and which now, by a clerk in the firm arriving, were ascertained to be the result of several hundred weight of gunpowder on the place, followed in rapid succession, hurling at considerable distance the few remaining portions of the ruins which were left standing. It was now deemed by the authorities of the fire-brigade, as additional assistance had arrived from the stations at Jeffreys-square and School-house-lane, to withdraw the men for the present, and accordingly the spot was entirely deserted, every one standing aghast until the reports had ceased, and then it was with difficulty that the firemen could be induced to combat with the flames. Within half an hour the whole of the turpentine stores had caught, and a more terrific blaze had been rarely witnessed. The men had conveyed the hose of several engines into the gap between the ruins of the factory and the stores in the arches of the railway, in order to prevent them taking fire; it was then too late, as before mentioned, for every barrel in the stores, the arches being perfectly blocked up with them, had burst, and the spirit was flowing in a state of ignition into the street, increasing the consternation to an alarming extent. Intelligence of the calamity having been sent to all the fire-stations in London, in a short time nearly the whole of the brigade force and engines, as also others of various offices, came in quick succession. By half-past seven it was evident to all parties that the water began to weaken the fire to some little extent, and in about another half-hour all danger of its further extension was dissipated, although a great body of fire still remained. The premises of Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson were entirely consumed, and a great number of other houses damaged.

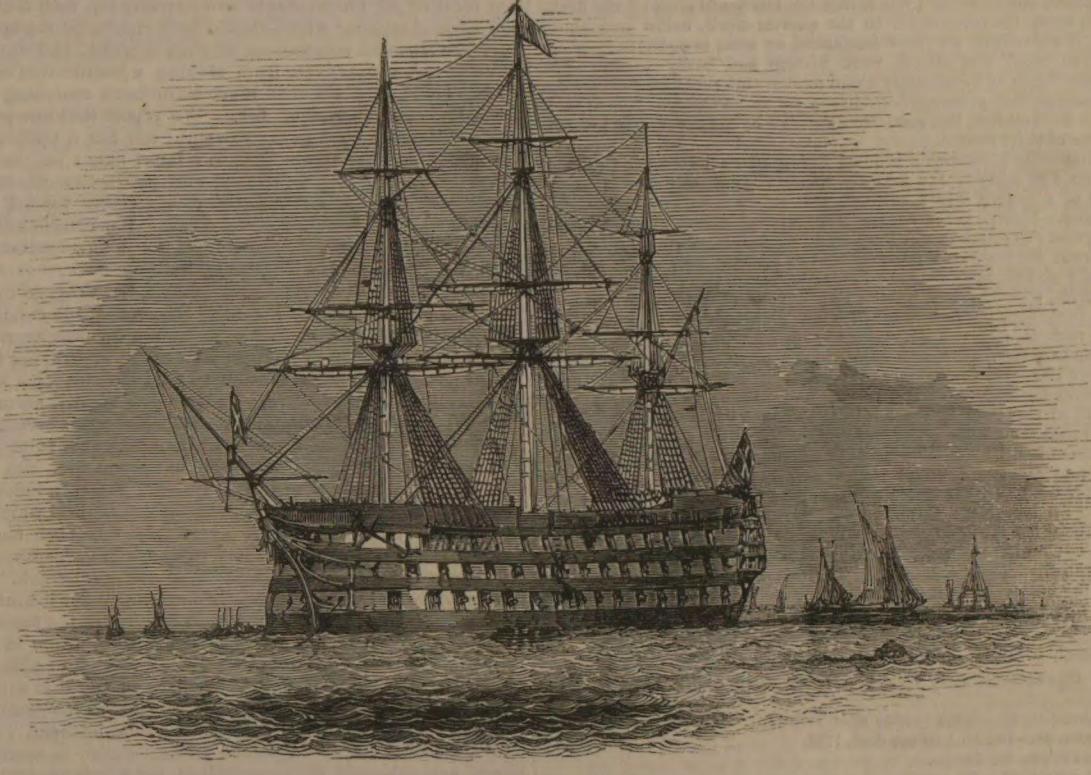


SCENE AFTER THE FIRE, AND EXPLOSION NEAR THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.

It was our painful duty, in our last, to give an account of this alarming and calamitous occurrence, and we have this week to add to the melancholy interest which the untoward event has excited, by laying before our readers the additional particulars which have since

transpired, as well as the accompanying engravings, sketched by an eye-witness (who has contributed many valuable pictorial designs to this paper) immediately after the catastrophe. Our readers are already aware that the explosion on board the Camperdown took place between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Wed-



THE CAMPERDOWN.

nesday, the 12th instant, whilst a salute was being fired in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Sea-reach, when one of the portable magazines blew up, forcing the upper deck on the starboard side up, from the mizenmast as far forward as the mainmast, and



THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.

ploded, was broken quite asunder. The most melancholy part is to relate the dreadful calamity which befel the visitors then on board, and a portion of the ship's company who were about that part of the ship.

There were three seamen—namely, Samuel West (since dead), James Duke, gunner's mate, and Alfred Fennel, hurt, the two former very dangerously, the latter slightly. Lieutenant Blackmore, belonging to the Camperdown, was dangerously hurt, a large splinter having fixed itself under his jaw-bone, which cannot at present be extracted. There were two young ladies, who were visiting the ship with their friends, most dangerously wounded and burnt; there were also several others slightly wounded and burnt.

Nearly all the officers present have received slight injuries by splinters, and were more or less burnt by rescuing the ladies from their burning clothes, and the bulkhead boards which were blown upon them.

As soon as the alarm had subsided a signal was made for the fire-engines and all boats from the different ships and the dockyard; and in a very short time the new floating engine from the dockyard was alongside the Camperdown, and the fire was soon extinguished.

At an early hour on Thursday morning her Majesty's steam-vessel African went alongside her Majesty's ship Camperdown, with her Majesty's tender Ceres, to convey the wounded persons who were in a fit state to be removed to Melville Hospital. At about ten A.M. Lieutenant John Blackmore, R.N., and James Duke, gunner's mate, were put on board the Ceres, and towed away to Melville Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Bruce, the surgeon of her Majesty's ship Camperdown.

The sufferers left on board were—a Miss Barton, aged about 20, a Miss Yerker, aged about 40, both dangerously hurt by the splinters, and severely burnt; and a Mrs. Greenhill, slightly burnt, and struck by some small splinters.

Augustus Bullock, son of Captain F. Bullock, of her Majesty's steam-vessel Tartarus, who was on board the Camperdown as a first-class volunteer, escaped with a slight scar upon his head in a very miraculous way. He was close to the gun on the aft side of the bulkhead, and when the bulkhead was blown down he was buried under one of the panels, by which the whole force of the explosion passed over him; after the shock had gone off, he crawled out, and escaped the fire that was blazing around him.

Lieutenant Clavell, R.M., was slightly wounded on his right cheek by a splint. The Rev. John Cooper, chaplain, was severely bruised, and his coat was blown and burnt from his back. Amongst the visitors who were slightly hurt were Mrs. Gaze, the lady of Mr. John Gaze, master-attendant of her Majesty's dockyard here, and Master Gaze; Miss Yerker, a twin sister of the unfortunate lady so seriously hurt, also received some slight bruises and burns.

The Rev. John Barton, of the parish of Eastchurch, with his lady and daughter, were standing close to the spot where the explosion took place, and so violent was it that the starboard ends of the deck-beams, from the orlop-deck to the quarter-deck, below and above the spot where the portable magazine, or what is commonly called the "salt-box," was affixed, were broken and badly sprung. The Rev. gentleman and his family stood amidst this scene of destruction, and, strange to say, escaped unhurt in person, although some of their clothes were on fire, but soon extinguished by the officers and others who ran to their rescue.

On Saturday a coroner's inquest was held on board the Camperdown on the body of the seaman, Samuel West, who died from the effects of a severe injury through the blowing up of the portable magazine. George Griffiths, the gunner's mate, was examined, and stated that the salt-box was used in all ships for saluting cartridges, to prevent the frequent opening of the powder magazine. It was generally placed, as in this case, three feet from the after gun on the main deck, near the bulkhead. The box, when it exploded, had in it ten cartridges of four pounds each. There were also two one-pound rockets, and two of half a pound, hanging to the beam right over the salt-box. The case of one of the rockets was forced about midships after the explosion had taken place. The guns were fired with tubes for priming. It has happened, though very rarely, that the quill of the tube is thrown from the gun whilst lighted. Some of the tubes are composed of worsted. Several gunners of the navy were examined, who proved that the salt-box was the usual place for keeping a small supply of cartridges, and that no safer place could be found for the box than where this was placed. Mr. William Bruce, surgeon on board the Camperdown, said that deceased was much burnt about the face and head. His hands were scorched, and he had a large cut on his left temple. He was perfectly insensible, and remained in that state till he died. The cause of death was a concussion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" at the same time expressing their opinion that all proper care and diligence had been taken by the commanding officer of the ship.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29th.

SUNDAY, July 23.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Dr. N. Lardner died, 1723.
TUESDAY, 25.—St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne.
THURSDAY, 27.—French Revolution, 1830.
FRIDAY, 28.—Cowley died, 1667.
SATURDAY, 29.—Wilberforce died, 1833.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 11 46	h. m. 0 0	h. m. 0 47	h. m. 1 10	h. m. 1 55	h. m. 1 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. C." High Holborn.—The subjects are almost exclusively antiquarian, and therefore will not suit.
"E. B." Soho.—Will our correspondent oblige us by sending the print and description?
"Marie Louise."—We fear we have not space for the illustrations suggested.
"Old Subscriber," Leeds.—Greenwich Hospital is seen in the distance.
"R. B. G." Clinton.—Thanks for the sketch, which shall appear next week.
"Quasimodo" should consult Walker's "Dictionary."
"Ineligible"—"To a Friend on her Birthday;" "The Regret," by a Constant Reader.
"W. B. S." Gloucester.—1. Consult the new Building Act. 2. Either.
"P. P."—No.
"Formidaur," Bristol.—Mrs. Bingham will supply the back numbers. We think not.
"J. H." Weymouth.—The engraving shall appear when the subject comes before Parliament.
"An Oxfordshire Incumbent."—Consult "Rickman on Gothic Architecture."
"E. M."—We have not room.
"A Subscriber," Aldgate.—A passport is not requisite for a trip to Boulogne.
"A. K. Z."—Nearly a fortnight.
"Z. Z."—Answered by post.
"A Subscriber," Manchester.—We have to thank an amateur and subscriber for the sketch.
"W. B. S."—Arms of pretension are borne by sovereigns who are not in possession of the dominions to which such arms belong, but who claim or pretend to have a right to such possession, as, for instance, the kings of England from Edward III. to George III. quartered the arms of France.
"W. W." Watford.—We do not remember to have received the music.
"T. H." Mechanics' Institution, Liverpool.—Will our correspondent send two spirited drawings? if so, we shall be enabled to decide.
"H. C. B."—We have no recollection of receiving a drawing of "the Priory."
"Capt. B." Rochester.—A view of the city of Barcelona and the fortress of Montjuich, appeared in No. 31 of our journal.
"S. H." Langham place.—Thanks for the tables, &c.
"Rural."—The paragraph did not reach us in time.
"A Subscriber from the commencement."—Yes.
"A Constant Reader."—The accent is on the first syllable.
"A Subscriber," Devonport.—Consult "Jackson on Wood Engraving."
"W. T. K." Cork.—We cannot entertain the proposition.
"S. O." Luton.—Order a cover through your bookseller, and get him to send it for you.
"Two Subscribers."—Apply to a respectable solicitor.
"E. B." Winchcombe.—The subject is not of sufficient interest.
"H. W. Pollard," Barbadoes.—Persons selling the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the colonies, are supplied *o* through regular news-agents.
"G. Y. H." Margate.—Answered by post.
"A Subscriber."—1st. Mr. W. Lewis, the chess author, is alive, and we hope we do not know his address. 2nd. The solution appeared in No. 51, page 276.

"H. Y. Z. Q."—Your solution to No. 30 is not correct: you don't play the best moves for black. If at the 2nd move he plays his Kt's P one square, how can you mate next move?
"C. Rhoden."—Please send the solution.
"G. D."—Received. The second question shall be answered shortly.

* * * We shall give next week a series of Illustrations of the Launch of the Great Britain, sketched and engraved by our distinguished artist, E. Landells, Esq., who was present on the occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

The coroner's inquest and all the preliminary examinations with reference to the late duel case having terminated, the jury, as our report will show, have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against all the principals in the first degree, as well as against Mr. Gulliver, the medical man, as principal in the second degree. This is a verdict which all who have read the evidence will have been prepared to expect. It is in accordance with the painful disclosures by which it was arrived at—in accordance with an awful sense of justice—in accordance with the sad and solemn magnitude of the crime itself.

It is a melancholy task to peruse the afflicting details of this fatal affair as they are reported to us from the coroner's examination. Mr. Isidore Blake, a relative of Colonel Fawcett's widow, produces from his lamented friend's portfolio—a sort of evidence from the grave—the dead man's written testimony, describing the particulars which led to the duel itself. It is probable that these would have been withheld but for the necessity, for the sake of Colonel Fawcett's memory, of repelling some *exparte* statements which had found their way into a Sunday paper, and which were coloured with prejudice in favour of Lieutenant Munro, from whom or from some of whose partisans it is impossible to doubt, and yet humiliating to believe, they emanated. It is very shocking, in truth, that such a publication should have taken place; it was inconsistent with the natural generosity which influences brave men who have survived their enemies, even in an honourable cause—inconsistent with the forgiveness which charity awards the dead; but most of all inconsistent, and horribly so, with that humility begotten of remorse which should have chastened the spirit of the survivor after the commission of such a crime, and which should have shrunk instinctively from seeking a justification in the eyes of the world of a sin that must have been scouring his own conscience with flames of fire. We repeat that this publication was bitter and wicked in the extreme; nor has it tended to place the living principal in the duel in a fairer light: on the contrary, followed up by, as it has been, and productive of, the written documents of Colonel Fawcett, it has rather tended to excite loathing than palliation, and to deaden the consideration which society will often almost unjustly feel for fellow-creatures placed by crime or misfortune in extreme trouble.

It would seem from the unvarnished story, dragged unwillingly from the portfolio of the deceased officer, that the conduct of the man who now stands charged with his murder was aggravating in the extreme—that it was tinged with a sort of bullying ferocity—a sort of ungentlemanly brutality, very difficult for a warm and chivalrous nature to endure. On the other hand, it seems to have been met with high spirit and conventional good breeding—with soldiers' punctilious sense of insult, and with that pride of station and sense of self-respect which do not storm over into threatening, nor forget decency in rage. Colonel Fawcett, indeed, seems to have maintained the true "army bearing," that which, from a false construction of honour by society, has been accepted as necessary (alas! how melancholy wretched is the sophistry) to the true preservation of the character of the gentleman. Colonel Fawcett, however, though of gentle manners, under the interchange of insults, exhibited no reluctance to embark in the act which has terminated so fatally: he was, on the contrary, prone to expedite it, and hurry it to its sad conclusion, and seemed to place all faith in the efficacy, for "purposes of satisfaction," of that sort of cold-blooded encounter which eventually resulted in his death.

Thus has the life of a young man—a fond husband and father, and a gallant and distinguished soldier—fallen a sacrifice to a cursed and abhorred conventionalism for which morality has no warrant—religion no palliation—justice no excuse;—a monster social crime, born of depravity of spirit, distortion of honour, and springing from the passion of revenge.

The immediate cause of the quarrel which provoked the insults that led to this duel between two men almost bound up in brotherhood was paltry, valueless, insignificant in the extreme. "Some woman, in what we imply to have been a pecuniary matter, Colonel Fawcett thought had bamboozled both of them; but Lieutenant Munro would not allow Colonel Fawcett to think that he would suffer any woman to bamboozle him." Then in those few words lie all the essence of a quarrel that was to end in blood and death! Is not the absurdity of such a position nearly as ridiculous to reasoning men as it is horrible and humiliating to the eye of the Christian mind? That this trifle should swell into a tempest to give the grave another victim, and murder another sacrifice, and to pour despair and desolation into two peaceful and happy domestic homes? God forbid that such an unnatural contingency should ever again outrage humanity in England and mock the religion and civilization of mankind.

What greatly perplexes and distresses us in recurring to the features of this melancholy affair is the course taken by the seconds, who seem to have blindly followed out the duel to its murderous end without an attempt at anything like a moral interference to prevent its coming about. In the hope, however, that upon their trial—should justice ever reach them—they may throw a different complex on upon this part of the history of the mournful tragedy, we will be silent upon the subject now, leaving its implications to convey a moral of their own to our readers—a moral every way strengthening and fortifying our position as to the absurdity, the futility, and the intense wickedness of the duel as a conventional law.

We were about to say that we would restrain ourselves from farther comment upon the parties surviving Colonel Fawcett, lest we might betray ourselves into prejudicing their case in the eyes of their countrymen, or creating an impression unfavourable to the side of mercy—mercy wedded to justice. And so refrain we shall; but, in the meanwhile, it is fair to notice that some hints have been thrown out of the prosecutions being either delayed or wholly abandoned, owing to the peculiar domestic interests which are so sadly involved in the results and considerations of the crime. This would be to allow private feeling to warp the public weal; and the *Times*, in advertising to the possibility of such an injustice, makes some very wholesome and considerate remarks:—"We hear it suggested," says our contemporary, "and we cannot wonder at the suggestion, that, under the circumstances of the case, we cannot expect an effectual prosecution. If it so turn out; if feelings, which we do not dare to blame, interfere to shelter from justice a crime so

laden with aggravation as the present appears to be; if English law is so inefficient that it cannot be brought to bear upon guilt of the first magnitude without the aid of those whom a more cogent—it may be a higher—power forbids to move; if it prove to be a matter of private choice whether the price of murder shall or shall not be exacted by that power whose office it is to watch over human life, and which 'beareth not the sword in vain,' we may, perhaps, be forced to resign ourselves to the present result: but we must claim for the future that our criminal procedure be no longer trusted to the hesitating hands of individuals. The supreme authority of the state must not only lend its name to a prosecutor, but assume the conduct of prosecutions which involve in them some of the highest duties which that authority is commissioned to fulfil."

We may conclude with a passing remark upon the distressing situation of Mr. Gulliver. There can be no doubt that he plunged into the affair only to carry with him his medical skill in case of danger; that he went to heal wounds or save life if it fell within his power; that his was rather a mission of charity than of hate. All the public know and feel this, and it is probable that a jury will also view it favourably, even to the extent of acquittal. But, nevertheless, the law is right which regards every man as *particeps criminis* who can prevent, and does not prevent, the possibility of murder taking place in cold blood. We can understand the "point of honour" which in the army would make it impossible, according to present conventionalism, for a military surgeon to refuse to attend a duel with his friend; but we are not the less sure that that "point of honour" ought to be abandoned, and that conventionalism swept away, so that reason and religion may assume a sway stronger than mere social punctilio, and more virtuous than that unholy secrecy which is scrupulous to conceal a murder, and silent when men and brothers could be snatched from the brink of the grave.

The committee appointed to try the merits of the last Durham election have declared it null and void, and that the noble lord who lately represented that city in Parliament has been, through his agents, guilty of bribery. The evidence adduced on this occasion discloses in the most loathsome aspect that purulence which not only overspreads, disfigures, and debilitates the energies of our system of constitutional representation, but is, alas! a canker in the fair fame of England, and robs the national character of its noblest attributes. Manliness in the assertion of just principles—a generous warmth of feeling that impels to practical sympathy with the wronged of every clime—a sturdy independence of thought and expression that would not "flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for power to thunder." These have been the characteristics of Englishmen so plain and palpable that foreigners who could neither emulate nor deny them have been forced to caricature by representing them in their intolerant extremes, and designating them by those social failings to which they make the nearest approach. Alas! how inconsistent are those qualities which create, justify, and ennoble pride with the coward, shrinking, conscience-tracked course of him who, receiving the wages of national treachery, which, lax as the tone of national morality may be, is not yet so debased as that he dare openly avow his shame, violates the highest trust that man can owe to any but his Maker, and disregards that obligation which has in it the highest essentials and adjuncts that could render it a debt of honour, both as regards those who entrusted the political boon, and the country for whose service it was confided in her sons. Shame alike on the wretches who sully the dignity of humanity by receiving, and the traitors, still less excusable, who speculate on the privations of poverty in proffering, the wages of political corruption! Each session of Parliament withdraws the veil that had hidden some busy nest of political infamy, and records the disgusting histories of the proceedings of those who have prowled about with sedulous ingenuity to ensnare the consciences and honour of their victims, and of the political recreants who tarnish the name of Englishman by their utter venality and spiritless treachery. Why should not the opprobrium with which all other crimes are visited weigh heavily upon this, and overwhelm alike the tempters and the tempted in those deeds of reciprocal disgrace? Public opinion operates as a salutary check on the commission of most crimes; and in what does this to which we advert differ from the most enormous, except in the dastardliness of its nature and the absence of penal consequences? To all political parties it is equally a shame; for, alas! there is no party free from its stain. For the sake, then, of humanity—for the credit of our common country—let all parties combine in affixing a brand of indelible obloquy to the commission of this crime. Let the man who is guilty of it be considered capable of any species of villainy—let the traitor to society be a social Pariah.

Hinc niger est hunc tu Romane caveto.

Above all things, let the profferer of a bribe be visited with as deep a condemnation as the receiver. Let the man who is known to have bribed at one election be deemed unworthy of any honest man's vote at a future one. The electors of England have the remedy in their own hands: let it be their common object to apply it. It is the common cause of electors, of journalists, of all who value the morality, the good repute, or the efficiency of the institutions under which they live. The times require a strong simultaneous effort on the part of all Englishmen to raise their national character from the slough and mire of this degradation. All that is requisite is the unequivocal and practical condemnation, both general and electoral, of all those desecrators of constitutional rights, social independence, and moral dignity, who meddle with the sale of the franchises of their countrymen, which were vested in them as an acknowledgment of their liberties, as a right of which they should be proud, and the abandonment of which must be accompanied by general degradation, gross individual infamy, and danger and discredit to all our liberal institutions.

THE BRITISH GENERAL'S DEFENCE OF HIS SOLDIERS.

See the letter of General Nott, published in another part of our paper, to the Adjutant-General of the Army in India.

I.

A slanderous lie from the voice of spite

On the wings of shame was sent

To where the English warrior lay,

And it struck him in his tent!

The sun burned fiery hot above,

And the grass reeked red below—

More fiery burned the warrior's soul

When struck by the slander-blow!

II.

The lie was couched in the form that dares

Suggest, but not asperse :

A question—set with more evil snares

Than ever lay in a curse!

"You plunged into war with a victor's sword—

When the conquered helpless stood

How many were slain by your wanton word?

How loud did you cry for blood?"

III.

" What rapined women shrieked to God
With a fearful vain appeal?
What murdered corses strewed the ground
For plunder's vulture meal?"
The warrior weeps slow blood-red drops
As the lie his spirit sears—
Then bounds to his feet with a torture cry
Tenfold more fierce than tears!

IV.

" But conscience pours on his spirit-wound
A sweet and soothing balm;
And the sword of his soul is sheathed anon
In the soldier's stately calm!
And he bends his brow to think awhile,
Then gives to his pen its wing,
While his scorn sweeps over the slander-lie,
And withers the reckless thing!

V.

" Four years they bore with a scorching heat
And a fevered clime. What then?
They were gallant soldiers every one;
They were true and trusty men!
With loyal hearts and scathing swords,
And spirits free as brave,
They died—or lived for England's name—
Old England or the grave!

VI.

" When the savage came with his traitor eyes—
Wild—furious—mad for gore,
They looked—fought—smiled,—and all was done;
They conquered and forbore!
No blood of triumph stained the soil
Where'er my soldiers trod,
For, 'mid the madness of turmoil,
They kept a thought of God!

VII.

" GUZNEE! that city comes the first
Foul finger-point of scorn.
My army entered it; its heart
Was barren and forlorn!
'Twas tenantless and voiceless as
The city of despair!
No life! Now, Slander, go and ask
What souls were murdered there!

VIII.

" But I had the forts razed, one and all,
And the ruins levelled round,
For I could not bear that a relic there
Should of the past be found!
There murder—torture—starving—death—
And treach'ry held their throne
Against our English!—mercy! breath!—
I left the place . . . alone!

IX.

" ROSA! the spot was very fair,
Most "lovely to behold;"
My soldiers took it, but they took
No crime—no lust—no gold!
It was not like Ghuznee—'twas not
A dead, deserted place—
'Twas filled with beauty—flooded with
The fruitful human race!

X.

" The troops were round its walls—they saw
An Eden in their grasp;
Had Cleopatra's self been there
She'd not have found an asp!
Fair honour's soul—the soldier's charm—
Subdued—pervaded all,
My men paid gold for fruits they might
Have gathered from the wall!

XI.

" Its gardens grew most lustrous fair,
Its barns were full of grain,
Its farms spoke riches, and they felt
An atmosphere of gain!
Nay, more—they saw (sad tempting sight
To vengeance!) pile on pile
Plunder from comrades whom they knew
Were murdered all the while!

XII.

" Yet discipline and mercy joined
To keep the Christians back;
They did not let the bloodhound slip,
They would not swarm his track;
They bade fierce fiery passion yield
To mercy's gentle rein,
And so our British soldiers raised
Their glory above gain!

XIII.

" They loved me well—they love me still,
I think, or else "good night!"
God knows I never loved them more
Than when they tow'r'd in fight,
Save when, with chastened hearts, they lay
Before a vanquished town,
Full plumed with mercy's wings, and not
A ruffle on her down!

XIV.

" These questions silenced—now I vent
Some bitterness of soul,
Some thoughts that linger on my brain,
And will not brook control.
They are not selfish—I can yield
What laurels I have earned;
But, oh! I cannot bear to find
My gallant soldiers spurned!

XV.

" They've borne with me untiring war—
All toil—no sigh, no rest;
They've proved themselves, in field and breach,
The bravest and the best.
All England owes them tribute—they
Have prowess'd all her name;
Honour their goal! how will they meet
The scorn blast of this shame!

XVI.

" This their reward!"—The General hid
His face, but spoke no word,
While tears fell scorchingly on hands
Well blistered by his sword!
He paused—the soldier's calm again
Soon bated passion's breath—
His seal'd despatch this motto bore,
" OLD ENGLAND'S UNTIL DEATH!"

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town at ten minutes past three on Saturday, in a chariot and four, escorted by a party of dragoons, for Claremont. Archdeacon Wilberforce arrived at Claremont on Saturday, and joined the royal circle at dinner. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal suite attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont; Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town in a chariot and four, at ten minutes before five o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Claremont.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town on Monday morning for Bushy House, Bushy Park, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence House in the afternoon.

Sir R. Peel arrived in town on Monday from Drayton Manor. Lord Stanley returned to town same day from Liverpool.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, afterwards presided at a meeting at the office of the Duke of Cornwall in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty during the day.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace shortly before seven o'clock, for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and returned in the evening from Chilton at a quarter-past seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the royal gardens.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Cowper, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park in the morning.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—On Monday evening the King of Hanover honoured the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield with his company at dinner, at Chesterfield House, attended by Baron de Reitzenstein. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge also honoured the Countess of Chesterfield with their company at the ball given by her ladyship. On Tuesday his Majesty and the Duchess of Gloucester honoured Mr. Ernst's concert, at the Hanover-rooms, with their presence. The King, attended by Captain Sticher, honoured Baron Brunow, the Russian minister, with his company at dinner on the same day, at Ashburnham House. A grand banquet was given to his Majesty and a select circle of the nobility by the Marquis of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, on Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LATE DUEL.—On Tuesday last the adjourned coroner's inquest in the late melancholy duel case was resumed before Mr. Wakley, at the Camden Arms Tavern, Camden Town. The painful interest excited by the occurrence, notwithstanding the protracted nature of the inquiry, had not in the least degree abated; and prior to the assembling of the jury the neighbourhood of the Camden Arms was crowded by persons, amongst whom were a large body of military officers. A number of witnesses were examined for the purpose connecting the supposed seconds with a participation in the occurrence, and two of Colonel Fawcett's servants were called with the view of eliciting an account of the original cause of quarrel between the deceased and Lieutenant Munro. They were unable, however, to state further than that they had heard Colonel Fawcett desire Lieutenant Munro to leave the house. The following documents, however, in Colonel Fawcett's handwriting, which were found amongst the deceased's papers, and were produced by his half brother, Mr. Isidore Blake, contain a narrative of the transaction, which, under all the circumstances, must be considered authentic. The first document was dated the 30th of June, but the name of the person to whom it was addressed was torn off. It ran as follows:—

" June 30, 1843.

" My dear—" (here the name was torn out), " The enclosed gives you the fullest insight to the nature of the quarrel between Mr. Munro and me that I can offer. Had he not been the husband of my wife's sister, and his conduct in flatly contradicting me, and then saying he would have thrown me down stairs, I should have demanded a meeting, *not giving him the option of making an apology*, and this demanding an apology, seems to me as absurd as his language and manners were unjustifiable. It now rests with you, and on the principle of fighting my tailor, if challenged, should Mr. Munro wish it. Oblige me by having the meeting this evening if possible.—Yours, faithfully,

" LYNAR FAWCETT."

The next document also bore date the 30th of June, but was not addressed to any one. It was as follows:—" After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I said, 'No matter; it was a blunder I might have made had I been acting for you; but she has bamboozled us, or you' (I cannot say which) Upon which Mr. Munro, in a very loud voice, said, 'This is four times you have accused me of allowing you to be imposed on,' 'No Munro; I have never said or thought you allowed me to be imposed on. On the contrary, I said it was a blunder which I might have made towards you under similar circumstances.' Mr. Munro, in a most bullying manner, saying 'I say you have, four times.' On which I said, 'A flat contradiction I shall endure from no man. From this moment, Sir, we are strangers, and I desire you leave my house and never enter it again.' On which I stood up, and ringing the bell, desired the servant to open the door for Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro said he would not leave the house. I said, 'The hall-door remains open until you do.' Mr. Munro, after remaining about five minutes and finishing his tea, left the house. He returned soon after, he said, to apologize to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me—Do you suppose I left the house because you desired me. I would stay here all night in spite of you, and, if it was not for the connexion of the family, I should, on your ordering me to leave your house, an insult such as I have never before received, I should have thrown you head over heels down stairs. To this ruffianly threat I said, 'Mr. Munro, that is not the way gentlemen settle their differences, and, as to our family connexions, I beg you may cease to think of it.' During this interview, Mr. Munro continued to swagger his cane, and kept his hat on. I pledge my honour to the above being the truth of what passed between us to the best of my recollection, and when he had left my wife was surprised at my forbearance in not calling in the police.

" June 30, 1843. (Signed) LYNAR FAWCETT."

The coroner (then addressing Mr. Blake) asked: Have you any other letter? Mr. Blake: I have one other. The coroner: I do not know whether the jury have not heard enough. The jury had, however, for their own satisfaction, better hear it. Mr. Blake here read the third letter:—

" My dear—" (The name was here again torn away from the letter), " You are fully authorised on my part to assure Mr. Munro that I never accused him of allowing me to be wronged wilfully. That I neither insulted him, nor had the most distant intention of insulting him in any way, but that I turned him out of my house for most grossly insulting me.—Yours, &c.,

" LYNAR FAWCETT."

The coroner inquired of Mr. Gulliver if he had any witnesses to call, as that was all the evidence?—Mr. Humphreys said that Mr. Gulliver was ready to give evidence, but he had no witnesses to call. He had always been willing to state all he knew with respect to the transaction, but, acting under his advice, Mr. Gulliver would not make any statement unless he was sworn to the truth of it.—The coroner said he could hear any statement he chose to make, and was bound to hear any witness he might call, but he could not be sworn.—Mr. Humphreys contended that there was no accusation against Mr. Gulliver until the verdict of the jury was returned, and he, therefore, was eligible to give evidence.—The coroner said it had recently been decided that all persons aiding in an unlawful act were accusable, and he thought, from the evidence which had been given, that a very strong accusation had been made, not only against Mr. Gulliver, but other persons. If he were in the situation of the parties, he would not like to lie under such an accusation. He thought he could not examine Mr. Gulliver as a witness, as he could not elicit the truth from him with respect to the transaction without putting questions which legally he would not be allowed to put.—The coroner then summed up the evidence, and addressed the jury at considerable length, who retired from the inquest-room to consider their verdict, and having consulted together for about one hour and a half, returned.—The coroner inquired if they had all agreed in their verdict, and being answered in the affirmative, he called upon the foreman to pronounce it.—Mr. Cumberland, the foreman, then read aloud the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:—We find Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, and William Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy guilty of wilful murder, as principals, in the first degree, and George Gulliver guilty of wilful murder in the second degree, believing him present only as a medical man?—The jury, by direction of the coroner, again retired, and ultimately it was understood that Mr. Gulliver was to be forthwith committed on the coroner's warrant to Newgate. This painful and long protracted inquiry then terminated.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ALMSHOUSES.—On Monday last a fancy fair, flower show, and *feuille morte* took place in behalf of the almshouses on the grounds belonging to the establishment in the Old Kent-road. Several bands were in attendance, and continued to play during the day. The flower show evinced great attention to horticultural science. The amusements closed with a display of fireworks.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the patrons and members of this institution, having for its object the relief of aged and decayed newsmen, their widows and servants, made their annual trip to that pretty place of summer resort, Twickenham-ait, when the Laurel and Richmond steamers were chartered for the occasion. The vessels started from the Adelphi Pier at eleven o'clock, and the voyage was most agreeably enlivened by singing, dancing, and music, some excellent quadrille bands having been engaged. On the arrival of the company at the ait the rain, which had long been threatening, descended in torrents, and in some degree spoiled the pleasure of the company. Every accommodation had been made by the hostess of the tavern for those who had formed *pic-nic* parties, and a capital dinner was prepared for those who preferred joining the committee, stewards, and their friends. Mr. Hutton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wild officiated as vice-president. After the cloth had been removed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given with hearty applause; the healths of the president and other officers of the in-

stitution, the chairman, vice-chairman, &c., were drunk with the customary honours.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—A meeting for the purpose of establishing a literary institution under the above title, was held on Thursday last at the Hanover-square Rooms. The meeting was most numerously attended. The chair was taken by the Right Honourable the Earl of Devon. Regulations and rules for the establishment of the institute were read. They stated that the site of the building will be in as central a position for the west end of London as can be procured, and as near as may be practicable to the principal squares. The board of direction for the government of the institute will consist of a president, five trustees, twelve vice-presidents, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday evening, previous to her Majesty going to the Opera, included the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Dumfries, Hon. Misses Paget and Liddell, Viscountess Forbes, the Earl of Liverpool, Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Combermere, Earl of Beverley, Lord Ernest Bruce, Earl Jermy, Right Hon. G. L. Dawson, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Col. M'Douall.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with her presence at the same time as her Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS AND HIS BRIDE.—The French steamer *Pluton* arrived at Southampton, from Lisbon on Thursday evening, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Augustus and his bride the Princess Clementine, also the Duke Ferdinand and suite. The royal party landed at eight o'clock, under a royal salute, and immediately departed in a special train for London. Union jacks and other flags were hoisted in all parts of the town.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited his Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Augustus and Princess Clementine of Saxe Cburg Gotha, yesterday morning, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked yesterday morning in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty arrived in town yesterday from his residence at Kew. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the King in the afternoon at his residence in St. James's Palace. His Majesty, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Earl of Mount Edgecombe with his company at dinner yesterday.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanier, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours and a half.

On Tuesday last Lord Polwarth was elected a representative peer for Scotland vice-General Lord Forbes, deceased.

COURT OF CONSERVANCY.—THE WATERMAN'S PIER, AT GREENWICH.—Yesterday afternoon, a Court of Conservancy was held before the Lord Mayor and a full Court of Aldermen, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. It being known that the long agitated question respecting the Watermen's Floating Pier would come under discussion, the greatest interest was manifested, and the court was densely crowded. After a very long discussion, it was ultimately decided, that the pier was not considered a nuisance. This is a great triumph for the watermen, and the result has given great satisfaction generally to the inhabitants of Greenwich.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE PEGASUS STEAMER.—FIFTY LIVES LOST.—It is with truly heartfelt feelings of regret we make the announcement of the above calamitous occurrence, which took place on Wednesday last, and the news of which reached Lloyd's C. free-house to day at noon. We have only time to state the following particulars.—The Pegasus had arrived off the coast of Forfarshire and had reached the Firth Islands yesterday morning, about six o'clock, she came upon the wreck of the Pegasus steamer, which had struck upon a rock at half-past twelve, A.M., and gone to the bottom. All her passengers and crew were lost, except five of the latter, and one of the former, who were picked up in an exhausted state by the Martello. Two of them were clinging to the topmast of the wreck, which was all that appeared above water, two were in a small boat, and the other two were floating on a piece of the wreck. Our informant showed us a psalm-book still wet, which was taken from the pocket of one of the drowned persons, and had inscribed upon it the name of a person in Paisley, respecting whom our informant had undertaken to make inquiry. The Pegasus had between 50 and 60 individuals on board, and was on her passage from Leith to Hull.

TWO MEN KILLED BY STEAM.—On Thursday Michael Barrett and James Tye, two workmen employed in the extensive sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Co., in Duncan-street, Whitechapel, were occupied in cleaning out a steam-boiler, when a pipe which communicated from a second steam-boiler to the one in which the unfortunate men were internally burst, and the former being at the time strongly charged with steam, that powerful element rushed with considerable force into the empty boiler, and although their cries brought immediate assistance, yet on being dragged out they presented a shocking spectacle, and died soon after.

FOREIGN.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 21.—The following Telegraphic Despatch appears in the *Moniteur*:—

MADRID, July 18, Evening.—Narvaez arrived on the 15th before Madrid. The municipality had replied, on the 17th, to his requisition, that Madrid would remain neuter, but would not open its gates until the end of the month. The militia were under arms. A slight engagement had taken place. One captain and two men of the militia force had been killed. Great agitation prevailed in Madrid.

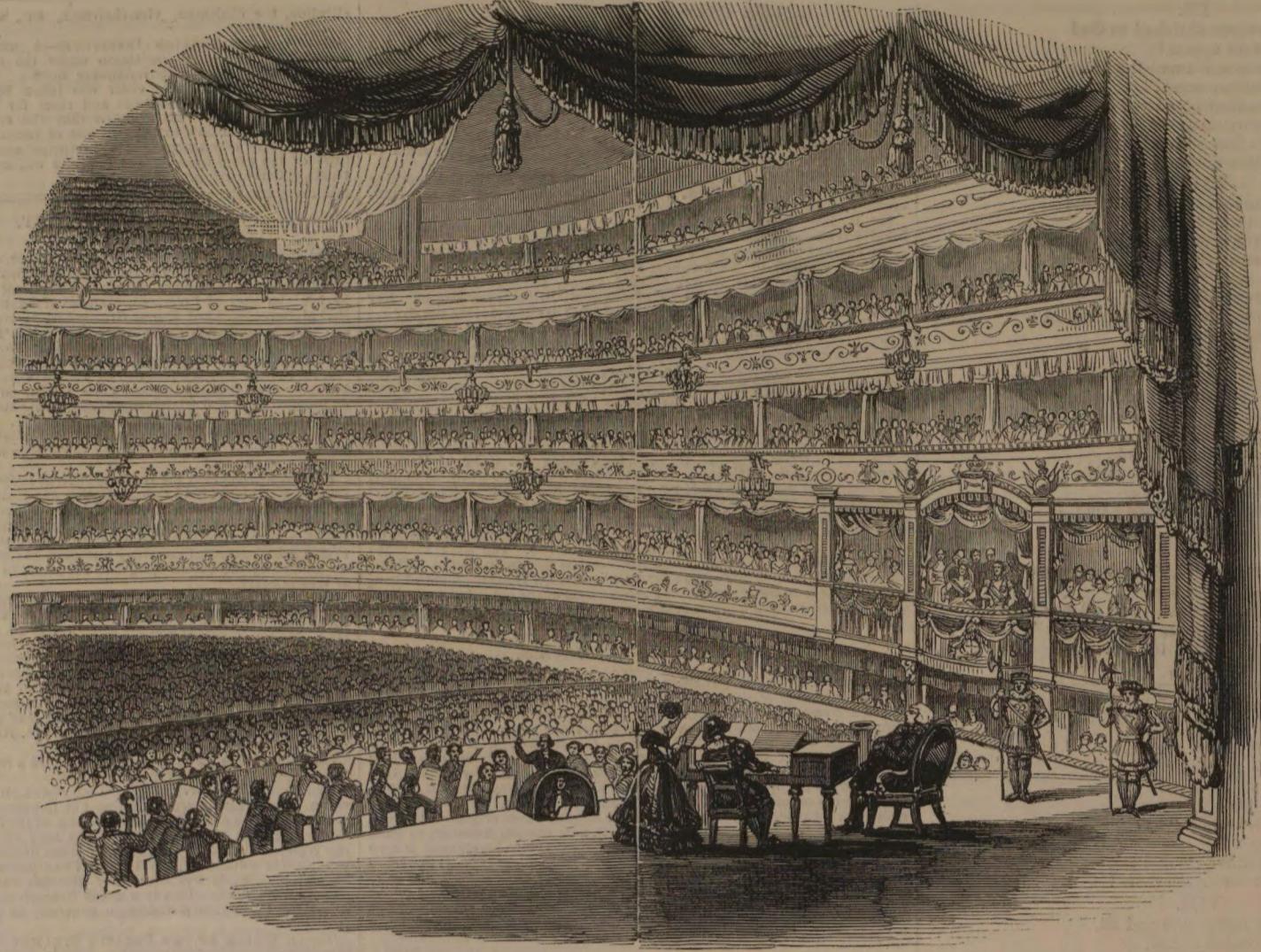
MADRID, July 14, Evening.—There reigns in the capital, which is very tranquil, the most perfect enthusiasm, especially amongst the inhabitants of the *Banlieue*, who have come to the assistance of Madrid. A rumour has been circulating in the city that the Regent is returning, in all haste, to Madrid. Already have barricades and works of fortification been commenced. From time to time dropping shots of musketry can be heard; they are the discharges of musketry exchanged between the National Guard and the advanced posts or skirmishers of the rebels. The palace is defended by numerous battalions. A regiment of cavalry is organised by order of the municipality; each horseman, besides his arms and complete equipment, receives ten reals a day. The troops of Aspasia have not deemed it prudent to remain within reach of cannon shot. Brigadier Enna, it is believed, is on the point of entering the city. The National Guard performs the service assigned to it with the greatest devotion.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday, when the special train from Orleans had arrived near Epernay, it was perceived that water was wanting. An extra locomotive was consequently dispatched. This came suddenly upon the end of the train, and the shock was so violent that the two last diligences, belonging to the Messagerie Laffitte et Caillard, was dashed to pieces. About 20 passengers in these diligences were more or less injured, and it is said that three of them have since died.

RUSSIA.—On the 12th ult. two churches, a convent of nuns, composed of 17 different buildings, and 37 private houses, were destroyed at Orel, in Russia, by a conflagration.

AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday Night.—By the arrival of the *Themis* from St. John's we learn that the steam-ship *Columbia* is safe. The *Themis* left St. John's on the 3rd, and reports having seen the *Columbia* on shore on Sable Island, on the 4th. The weather was fair. She was throwing off her steam, and was surrounded by fishing boats; and the captain on the *Themis* states that there is no doubt of her safety.—We have had another arrival from the United States to-day. The packet-ship *Oxford*, Captain Rathbone, reached here this afternoon after a very rapid passage of nineteen days from New York, whence she sailed on the 1st inst., with a full complement of passengers. The papers by this arrival are only one day later than those received by the *Garrison*, and contain little of importance. Unfavourable news had been received from Port-au-Prince. The yellow fever raged fiercely, every vessel in the port had lost some of its hands, and the English Consul had fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. Mexico appears still to be in a very unsettled state; riots are continually taking place throughout the interior, and it is thought by many that Santa Anna's administration must soon terminate. 3000 Indians, and 1000 troops, had besieged Chilapa, with a prospect of soon taking possession of that place. Strong resolutions, condemning Mr. O'Connell's abolition speeches, were passed unanimously at a repeal meeting, held at Philadelphia.

Dr. Hagan, the editor of the *Vicksburg Sentinel*, and an Irishman by birth, was assassinated at that



INTERIOR OF THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO THE ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a brilliant suite, honoured the Italian Opera-house with a state visit. The royal command having been announced some days previous, the progress of the royal carriages to the theatre was witnessed by great crowds of persons, who likewise congregated in the immediate vicinity of the Opera-house. The Queen's private entrance in the Haymarket was, on this occasion, opened to the royal family only; her Majesty and suite arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and on entering the royal box the Queen and Prince Albert were enthusiastically received by a most brilliant audience, every portion of the theatre being crowded. The performances commanded were Rossini's opera, "Il Barbier de Siviglia," with Grisi as Rosina; Mario, Almaviva; Lablache, Bartolo; F. Lablache, Basilio; and Fornasari, as Figaro. Between the acts of the opera, Mdles. F. Eissler and Cerito danced a *pas de deux*, composed expressly for the occasion by Perrot; and the performances concluded with the last new ballet of "Ondine." The national anthem was sung on the *entrée* and retirement of the royal party; the Queen acknowledging with her accustomed dignity, her brilliant reception by the audience.

Throughout the evening, but, more especially on the *entrée* and departure of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the theatre presented a magnificent spectacle, alike superb and impressive; and it would be difficult to convey an idea of the fascinating display of titled beauty, wealth, and brilliancy assembled within the walls of this high court of the aristocracy of fashion on Thursday night. The sumptuous appointments of the royal boxes, the splendid costumes of the Sovereign and the court, and of the general company, viewed from the stage of the theatre, was, indeed, a scene of dazzling richness.

This vast and beautiful theatre, in dimensions, very nearly approaches the great theatre at Milan. The stage is sixty feet deep and eighty feet wide; from the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes the entire pit is sixty-six feet in length and sixty-five in breadth; and, before the division of a portion into stalls, would hold eight hundred persons. The height is fifty-five feet from the floor of the pit to the roof: the boxes are disposed in five tiers, exceed two hundred in number, and would accommodate nearly one thousand persons; and the gallery, before the division of the lower portion into stalls, would contain eight hundred persons. The total receipts, in one season, for the boxes, have exceeded £20,000, and for the pit nearly half that sum. Altogether, we never remember the Opera-house to have presented so tasteful an interior as during the present season: the cotton drapery of other days has been superseded by rich moreen and light chintz lining; the gilding on the box-fronts is of unadorned freshness; and the uniform neatness, and even plainness, of decoration throughout the house is judiciously chosen to set off the brilliancy of the company. State visits to the Opera-house are attended with great cost to the manager: when George IV. went in state in 1821, to the Opera, the entire expense of the preparations was upwards of £300; the anti-room and box were hung with satin and festoons of gold lace.

The preparations made by the lessee for the reception of the Queen, on the occasion of her state visit on Thursday, were distinguished by the usual good taste and splendour which have characterised the whole of his management. The royal box occupied the entrance of the Queen's side of the house, and extended over the space of the three double boxes which usually fill the same situation. The front projected about three feet beyond the regular line of the boxes, thus affording a good sight of her Majesty to the greater portion of the audience in every part of the theatre. The cornices and pillars which formed this frontage, and which were surmounted by the royal crown, were all in gold, and relieved by rich velvet draperies of crimson and azure, the general effect of which, from the house, was excessively rich and imposing. In addition to the boxes on the ground tier, the six boxes below, as well as those above, were devoted to the royal *cortège*. The passages and waiting-rooms leading to the royal box were fitted up with white silk, and festooned with natural flowers of the choicest kinds. An additional apartment was also fitted up in the adjoining concert-room, in the event of the Queen's wishing to retire for the purpose of taking refreshment during the performances. By the obliging attention of Mr. W. Grieve, from whose design the royal

box was fitted, we are enabled to present our readers with an accurate view of the interior, in addition to a *coup d'œil* of the auditorium from the stage, showing the position of the box, its exterior fittings, &c.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

M. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—We say concert, because the dramatic portions of this entertainment on Monday night last, being in the *olio* style, did not afford any great opportunity to the development of histrionic power. Snatches from scenes, or even scenes from operas, are tantalizing. Nevertheless, all that was done was executed in the very perfection of art. Mrs. Alfred Shaw, as *Cinderella*, was most enchanting. There is a native grace which hangs around this *cantatrice* that at once wins the way to your approval, where she no sooner arrives than she increases approbation into enthusiasm, and enraptures you by her most exquisite performance of whatever she undertakes. Miss Novello seems to wish to command applause rather than win it; but glorious and generous Staudigl carries with him everywhere the sympathies of his auditors, whether musical or not: his *Bertram* obliterated all traces of Levasseur's once-deemed incomparable impersonation of that character. Benedict is the first accompanist, on the pianoforte, to a vocal *pezzo* that we recollect ever to have heard; moreover, he is a brilliant performer, a sound contrapuntist, an amiable man, and a modest genius. He executed a duet for piano and violin (the joint production of himself and De Beriot) with Camillo Sivori in a most charming and brilliant manner. We have probably heard the latter to greater advantage, but still his performance was very delightful. It is difficult to determine which is the more entitled to distinction—the player who can interpret a very good writer's meaning faithfully, or the one who surprises by his own invented wonders. It is hard, moreover, to determine in which of these two lights we should consider Sivori; although, perhaps, his genius is more apparent in his own compositions, than those of his wizard master. The rest of the performance reflected credit upon the taste and judgment in selection of the *beneficari*, and the ensemble was crowned with such a bumper as must have made his heart glad at being caterer and host on the occasion.

The *Echo dé Vésone* relates the following anecdote of the Archbishop of Chêvreuse. After the disastrous fire at Salins, which plunged so many families in ruin, the Archbishop commenced a collection for the sufferers, which, although very productive, was still less than he could have desired. When he had exhausted all the ordinary appeals to the benevolence of the people of Bordeaux and its neighbourhood, he learnt that a grand ball was about to take place at Bordeaux, and in the midst of it he presented himself to the astonished dancers. The music immediately ceased, and the dancers stood still. "Go on," said the Archbishop, "I am not come to be a *troublé fete*." But the respect of the company for the Archbishop would not allow them to continue. "Well, then," said he, "if you will not dance, I must have a waltz for myself," and making a signal to the orchestra, the music was resumed, and the company again took their places. The Archbishop offered his hand to the lady of the house, and went round the circle, with an open purse, collecting subscriptions for the sufferers of Salins. It is needless to say that he had an abundant receipt.

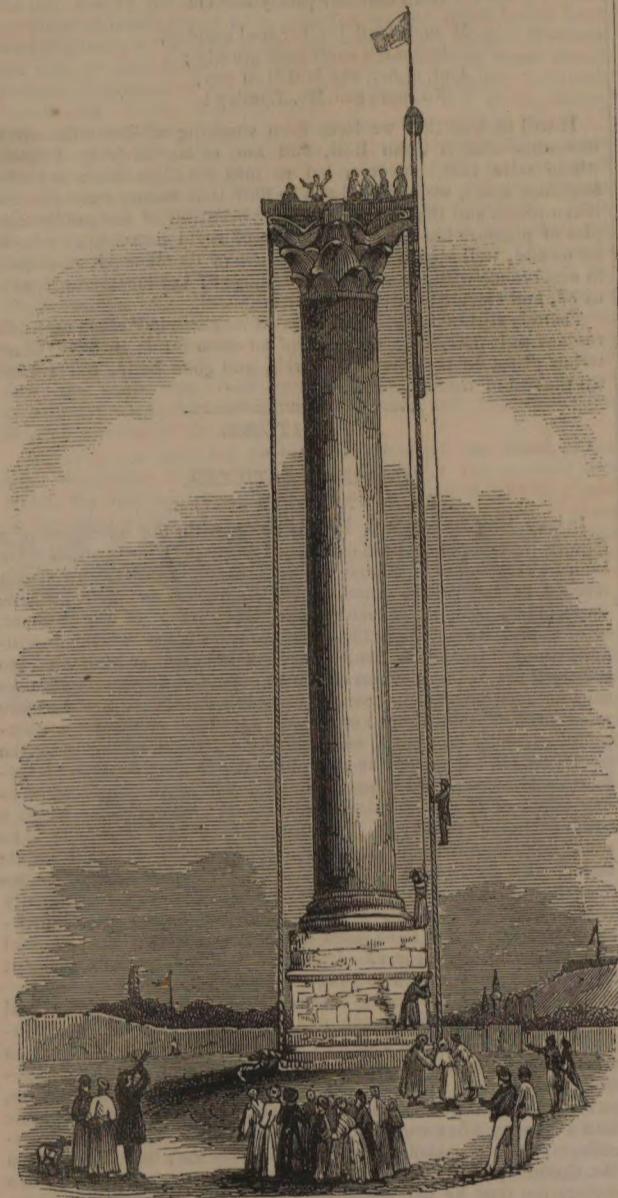


INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL BOX.

RECENT ASCENT OF POMPEY'S PILLAR.

The accompanying drawing of Pompey's Pillar we have just received from Alexandria; it was made on the occasion of a recent ascent of that celebrated column, in order to afford a correct pictorial idea of the very ingenious, but at the same time safe and simple apparatus by which the ascent and descent were accomplished. This feat was entirely planned, and successfully executed on the 4th of May last, by Captain Betts, of the British schooner Foxhound; and the following explanatory details may be relied upon as correct.

In the first place a kite was flown over the column, by which means a line, and then a strong hawser, were passed over the top of the capital, and the two ends, one on each side of the column, were tightened down by means of handspikes driven into the lower part of the pedestal. The first person who ascended was a sailor, who was hoisted up by a line fastened to the hawser. This man then fixed at the top a studding-sail boom, by strongly lashing it to the hawser six feet below, and also close to the capital. About five feet above this, at the head of the boom, a staff with one of the vessel's signal flags was fixed, as also a block, through which a strong line was rove, both ends being sent down to the ground. At one end of this



POMPEY'S PILLAR.

line a loop was made to pass the leg through, with a lashing to fasten under the arms; the person desirous of ascending sitting as it were in the loop, and being thus secured, he held on by his hands to the hawser, was hauled up in about thirty seconds by the bystanders, landed on the top, where a glass of wine was presented to him, the Queen of England's health drank, and the descent accomplished in the same way. Altogether, about eighty persons ascended, and as many as eight could remain on the top at the same time. Two Arabs rather astonished the English by coolly ascending by the



HORTICULTURAL FETE, DERBY.

opposite side of the hawser, merely using their hands and feet, without once stopping to rest or to take breath, got on the top of the capital; but they declined to drink the proffered wine, such being against their religion, and then descended in the same manner!

This celebrated ancient column is composed of red granite; the height from the base to the top of the capital is 98 feet, and the diameter at the base 9 feet. The capital is oblong, being 15 feet diameter one way and 12 feet the other.

HORTICULTURAL FETE, DERBY.

A beautiful horticultural exhibition was given on Friday last in the dining pavilion erected for the Royal Agricultural Society. At the hour of six on the morning of that day everything in the pavilion was in the same state as when the company left it the preceding night, but between that time and ten o'clock the tables were cleared and re-arranged, and all the plants, &c., staged. The doors opened shortly afterwards, when the lightness of the building, and the beauty of the plants, produced a most happy effect; and, considering the very short notice unavoidably given to the contributors, the collection was most excellent, showing many choice and valuable specimens from the conservatories of Lord Scarsdale, the Countess of Leicester, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., Wm. Evans, Esq., M.P., Henry Barton, Esq., Thomas Pares, Esq., J. B. Crompton, Esq., George Walker, Esq., Joseph Strutt, Esq., &c.

The fruit could scarcely be surpassed in size and quality, and was chiefly sent from the gardens of the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir George Beaumont, Sir F. Burdett, &c.

The principal prizes awarded by the judges (Messrs. Baylis and Gibson) were gained by Mr. Henderson, gardener to Sir G. Beaumont; Mr. Patterson, gardener to the Earl of Chesterfield; Mr. Dryden, gardener to Wm. Evans, Esq.; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Holmes, of Sudbury; and by the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon.

The receipts at the door amounted to £180; but the many prizes liberally bestowed, and other incidental expenses, will, we fear, leave but a small residue in favour of the object for which this exhibition was got up, viz., the erection of an endowed church, a parsonage-house, and school, at Hazlewood.

Much credit is due to the liberality of Mr. Manning in offering the use of the pavilion on this occasion, and to Messrs. Wilson and Sadler for their disinterested exertions in the management of the horticultural and floral department.

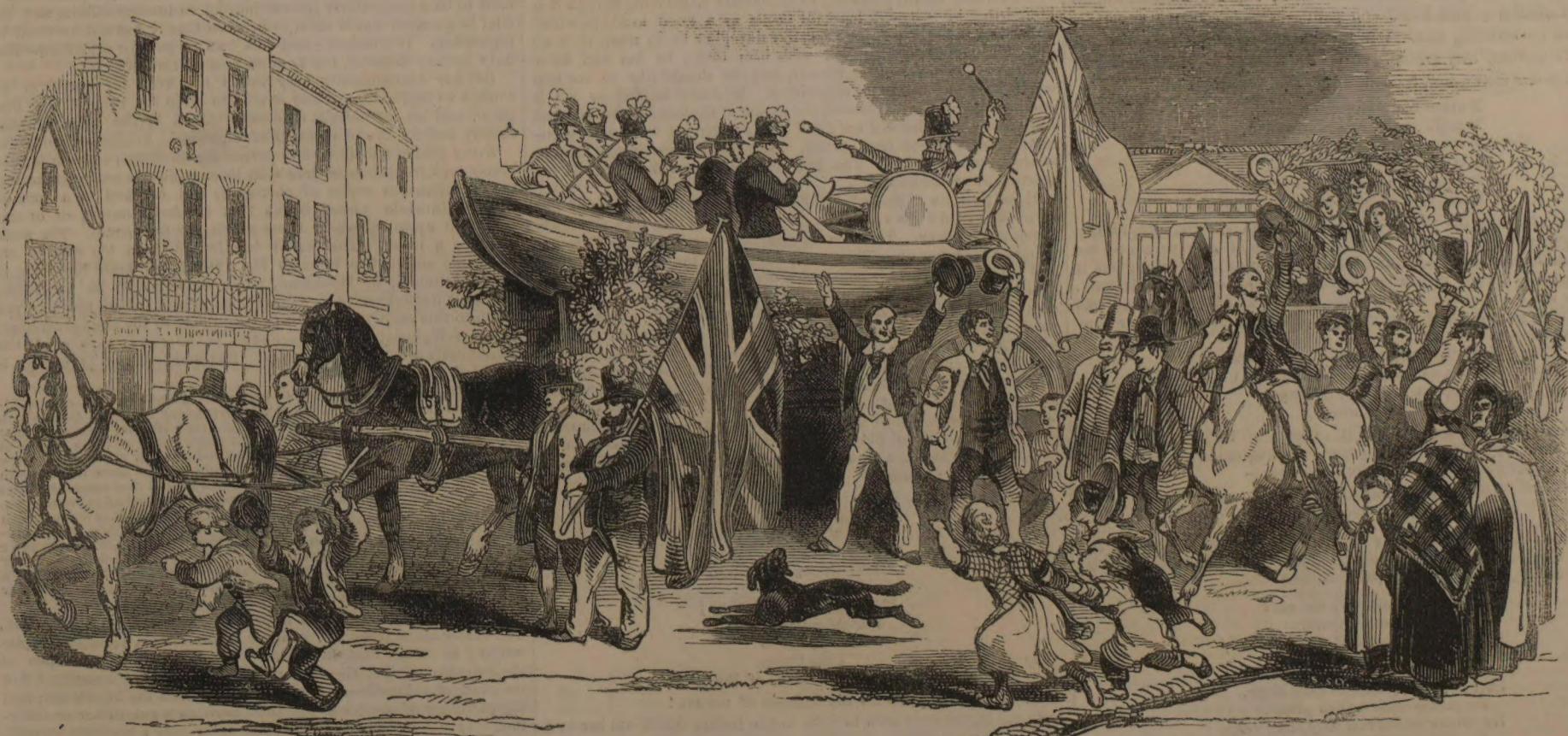
The day proved extremely favourable after the storm of the preceding night, and universal satisfaction was expressed by the numerous and distinguished visitors.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.



PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

This distinguished nobleman, who has with so much ability presided over the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, is the



GREENWICH REGATTA PRIZE BOAT.—For account see next page.

fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and the son of Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., half brother to the third Earl. His lordship was born in 1799, and married, in 1833, the sixth daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth. He represented the borough of Reigate in the parliament of 1831, and Cambridgeshire from 1832 till his succession to the earldom, in 1834. His lordship is a captain in the navy; was midshipman in the Queen Charlotte, at Algiers; is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire; and since September 1841, has been a lord in waiting to her Majesty.

Lord Hardwicke has proved a most efficient president of the Royal Agricultural Society, and his enlightened views of the object of the institution may be gathered from the following speeches delivered by his lordship at the council and pavilion dinners of the society. On the first occasion the noble chairman ventured to assert that never in the known world had there been such an exhibition: he denied that it portended any fearful results to the labouring population, and asserted that the opposite was the fact; the progress of science could not be impeded—it would master and bear down opposition; it was intended by the Great Creator, who would crown their operations with success. Would any one tell them that the "drill" or the improvements of the threshing-machine had diminished labour? They might reduce the number of horses on their farms. He then alluded to the spinning jennies, and again insisted that the progress of invention could not be arrested. The hand of God was visible, and it would be always found that as the crops in cultivation increase, so must increase the work of the labourer.

At the banquet in the great pavilion, in the course of his remarks, the noble earl said the time was come which called imperatively upon them to turn their attention to the farm labourer, and he was happy to inform them that the society was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and he had no doubt the result would be highly satisfactory. Depend upon it the farm which was the best cultivated diffused the greatest degree of happiness to the surrounding labourers. (Cheers.) He would ask them to accept that as a maxim, to repeat it at home, and let the mind absorb that of which a repetition always produces the certainty that it is true. If the society succeeded in that one axiom being believed and maintained, it had done its work; it had peculiarly done it in the state of England. (Loud cheers.)

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The Greenwich regatta is one of the oldest and most celebrated aquatic sports of our "tight little isle." Founded originally by royalty, and encouraged by many of the sovereigns who once made Greenwich, and the neighbouring domains of Eltham, the country dwelling-places of the court, it has continued to this hour to enjoy the royal countenance; the Princess Sophia Matilda, who holds the office of ranger of Greenwich Park, being the principal subscriber to its funds. Its proximity to the metropolis, its situation between two royal dockyards, and its close association with the veterans of Greenwich Hospital, have also tended, in a very great degree, to give it a distinguished national celebrity.

The wagers of Monday last were contested under circumstances of unusual splendour. Upwards of one hundred thousand persons crowded the wharfs, the promenades of the Hospital, the old palatial quays, and the shores of the famous Isle of Dogs. The day being beautiful, the yachts of the Royal Sailing Club, the Dreadnought, the Marine Society's ship, the frigates, and the timber fleet of Deptford, the steamers in the dock of the Steam Navigation Company, and the various small craft which abound in the Blackwall-reach, displayed their various flags, and the many parti-coloured badges which distinguish them. And the effect of the whole was heightened by a great number of bands on the water, and by a continual discharge of salutes from the pier of the Watermen's Company.

The race was, as usual, in five heats, with six pair of sculls; the first man in the first heat and the first man in the second heat lying by while the four losers formed the third heat. The two first men in the latter then rowed with the first man of the first heat and the first man of the second heat, and the two best of these contested the grand heat.

The first heat was won by Funge; the second, by Humphreys; the third, by Young and Jones; the fourth, by Funge and Humphreys. These two last named started at eight o'clock for the grand heat, the race extending the whole length of the town repeated. It was a very first-rate struggle: they were scull and scull all the way down and up the first time, when Funge became much distressed, and Humphreys then went away, and won by three or four hundred yards. The first man received a boat; the second, £5; the third, £2 10s.; the fourth, £2; the fifth, £1 10s.; the sixth, £1 5s.

At the conclusion of the regatta the "trim-built wherry" was hoisted from her native element, and dragged in procession through the town, to receive the admiration of the pensioners, and to excite the emulation of "jolly young watermen." The wives and children of the successful competitors followed the "noble pageant" in a train of carts, dressed with green boughs and ribbons. Our cut exhibits this thoroughly English festival on the return of the boat from the Royal Hospital, where it is usual for the admiral and the grand folks to give it a parting cheer.

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Is there much to talk about? No. There is the usual sprinkle of small topics, but the great ones do not vary. In the battle of polities Ireland still carries the day, and whatever else finds its way into the conversation of the big world is merely digression. Well, we will digress from Ireland then, and see what we can do in a small way with social and political *entremets*—the variations from the standing dish. When the Eton boys once got surfeited with mutton, they arranged to sing in chorus on the removal of the covers after grace, the following emphatic ditty:—

Mutton hot and mutton cold,
Mutton young and mutton old,
Mutton fat and mutton lean,
Mutton dirty, mutton clean,
Mutton tender, mutton tough,
Curse the mutton—we've had enough!

Part of which the *Times*, in application to rabbits, misquoted a day or two ago. It was no doubt wicked and inconsistent of the Eton boys to curse the mutton so immediately after grace; but it is equally certain they had had enough of the dish. So of Ireland. She has been cooked in fifty different ways, and fickle and impatient people really long to change the flavour of their condiments.

Night after night the house is scared
With wild repeal alarms,
And members up on Irish legs
To talk of Irish arms.

Arma virumque cano—there is an echo of Virgil in the House of Commons—but an Irish echo, and nothing more.

Well, let us fly to metal more attractive:—

Instead of Agitator Dan,
Suppose we take another man,—

Richard Cobden!—How he does revel in the corn-bin and the wheat-field—how he labours night and day, and almost without eating, drinking, or sleeping, in his vocation.

He lays the farmers by the ears
With ev'ry fresh appeal,
And keeps on grinding corn so hard,
He hardly makes a meal!

Poor boys, they cannot even sleep,
He makes their bed so prick'y;
He swears no harvest they shall reap,
Yet keeps their trade quite sickle-y!

He deals them as he travels on
An everlasting smashing,
And practically prates upon
The noble art of thrashing.

The landlords groan and defty own,
He goes too far by half;
Yet say they would not care a straw
If it were all in chaff!

Apropos of corn. There has been another agricultural subject before the house—one affecting the commons (sometimes too short commons) of the peasantry. Lord Worsley has announced his intention to abandon his "General Enclosure Bill"—and, like young tapering ladies who grow "small by degrees and beautifully less," the open lands are to run, as usual, to *waist*. The "Thunderer" sounds the high trump, and wakes the clarion of joy upon this result. There are two ways of looking at the question, by-the-by, and there are good points on both sides of it—good ones for the nice little gardens, and good ones for the "poor man's goose." The *Times*, however, sticks to the goose, and abandons the gardens, but hardly with so much force as an Old English ballad-maker who flourished about the period in which Lord Kenyon made the same experiment as Lord Worsley has made since, and failed, as he appears to have failed now. The ballad-maker in question was none of your wretches of the contemptible Shakspere order; you had far better have been such a ballad-monger as he than have either been a dog or bayed her majesty the moon, or pursued any other *luna-tic* occupation. He knew his business, as his lines will show, only that to make them applicable to the present time we shall print the name of Worsley for Kenyon, as being most convenient:—

BALLAD STORIE.

There were two thinges in Olde Englande,
There were two thinges I trowe—
In sooth to tell their merrie tale
I hardie doe knowe howe.

The one thing was a goode fatte goose,
With twelv five hundrede quills;
The other it was my lorde Worslie;
And bothe had gote their bills.

My lorde to the Commons of this faire towne
Went in with his bill so true,
While on to the commons of Wimbleton
Went goosey with her bill too.

But jealousie waxed between these twaine,
Which mortal men did quiz,
For goosey passed her bill every where,
But my lorde could not pass his!

For all this we think much good might spring from the cultivation of the waste lands, and the establishment of a pretty cheerful allotment system, if the lords of manors, who can afford it, would give up their rights without making the poor, who can't afford it, give up theirs also.

Cow, cow, go chew, go chew!
Ass, ass, go graze!
You never need starve at the poor man's door
While there's food by the public ways.

After which we may mount another hobbyhorse, and rock in a different direction.

What are they doing in Spain? Alas!

Woe is me, Alhambra! they are doing mischief, and nothing else.

Men look askance at the King of France,
For they think that he has been a
Pink of best friends to favour the ends
Of the delicate Queen Christina.

The rebel throng are remarkably strong,
But, to strike them with heart-fear O,
Like a second Cid, has left Madrid
The valiant Espartero.

Some towns his regency frown against,
Some for his regency are O,
But Madrid's declared in a pretty state—
That is, in a state of war O!

The Queen is left in a stick called cleft,
Where she very much afraid is,
While the Regent goes away from his foes,
And in search of his friends in Cadiz.

When once in there, if the wind blows fair,
He can sail, if his heart's not "mannish,"
For some English place, where he'll meet with a race
That have had enough of "Spanish."

We do not mean, however, to depreciate Espartero, though it is hinted that he is bound hard for Cadiz as a good locale in which either to "bide the coming of better days," or to fly when it is all up. For ourselves, we rather wish him luck; he has had fierce enemies and not very firm friends, and we should like to see him weather the storm like an old soldier. Whether he will or not is another business. At present, the aspect of diplomacy and internal commotion says he will not; but Spain never yet was a good barometer, and it is very hard to tell. Hal! there is one change already—bravo, weatherecock! The last telegraph says Espartero is treating upon Madrid!

How goes on "Beccy" in Wales since the publication of our turnpike ballad? So vigorously, it would seem, that they are sending down artillery. There is no putting her down, so they are going to blow her up. They can't bring her to the *Old Bailey*, and yet every day she is going at a new gate. She is not the goddess of flowers, but she is a regular *Flower* in her way. She not only resists impediments, but refuses to put up with any *bar*. If she is not rich, she is determined that what she is worth shall be *untold'd*. Meanwhile the iron trade looks gloomy, and is far more serious than rioting "Beccy" herself; and the "turn-out of employ" is almost more alarming than the turn-out of soldiers, or even Ministers for the matter of that, if they cannot find some expedient for relieving misery and quelling sedition. Apropos, it is amusing to find an Irish repeal poet—an itinerant one we suppose—remembering with Rebecca and her daughters upon the unfeminine nature of their crusade.

Pikes
I dislike
As much as you;
So—don't now—do!
There lave off whooping
And I'm stopping,
Fighting's not your duty;
For goodness knows
That blows
Like those
Must spoil the hands of Beauty!

A gallant consideration for the delicacy of the sex!

So her Majesty has been in state to the Italian Opera—to her own theatre, in other words—her Majesty's Theatre! Here was a summation devoutly to be wished. A royal presence with a royal

retinue, and a truly royal theatre. A gorgeous gathering of the aristocracy, a blaze of beauty and diamonds, a *coup d'œil* of rank, fashion, taste, connoisseurship, dilettanti-ism—the most magnificent in the world. Britannia, blest with a musical influence as powerful as her sea sway—grasping the glories of the genius of other lands—listening to voices and harmonies ringing from other spheres, and, with the liberality of luxury, not refusing to pay for them after all.

Sweet strains from soft Italia's land

Determined still to foster,

Determined to have Costa's band

Whatever sum it cost her.

Determined with an easy mind,

And in a box as easy,

To sit, sans tache, and hear Lablache,

To melt away with Grisi.

Then soon to rally for the ballet,

Grow dizzy with Cerito,

And bid the soul, past all control,

Outbound her pretty feet O!

If such fond joy her soul employ,

Britannia can't look glumly;

And, if her way is still to pay,

No more can Mr. Lumley!

It will be seen that we have been speaking of Britannia, whose masculine alias is John Bull, and not of her Majesty Victoria, whose state visit, however, led us into the digression; but now, *badinage* apart, we really rejoice to find that such a state visit has taken place, and that one of the most beautiful of our public temples of pleasure has received its share of royal patronage—a boon, let us add, well earned by the enterprise of its manager, and quite in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the most refined, educated, and elevated classes of society.

There is still more chit-chat afloat if we chose to "catch each idle rumour as it flies," but we can find no room for it in our "Chat-terbox;" so, for the present, farewell, and good bye to our readers till the end of time. Amen.

LITERATURE.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

NO. I.—THE PUFF SYSTEM.

It may not be deemed incompatible with the character of a Family Newspaper to have occasional recourse to disquisition upon such literary topics of the day as seem to be susceptible of strong interest in the public mind, either by reason of their intrinsic importance, or of some adventitious contingency of the moment, or of their bearing upon the amount and quality of the intelligence and instruction which are offered or administered to society through the medium of books. It is quite possible that we may do good beyond the mere circle of criticism, and it is therefore most probable that, should our readers approve of the present experiment, they may find us repeating it, upon occasion, in the public behalf. Our present subject is the Puffing System—a system as insidious, unwholesome, and extended in ramifications as any other of the undermining sources of corruption by which a combination of imposture, ingenuity, and mental depravity have wrought deception upon society and polluted the springs of public taste. This puffing system has been of a peculiar and poisonous growth; and although the literary garden has been occasionally weeded of its garbage, its shrubbery has, upon the whole, thickened, and its plants have been allowed to flourish in a baneful and extraordinary degree. Upon this system a recent incident affords us a peg whereon to hang our remarks.

A few days ago the public journals exhibited a report of a trial between a publisher of the name of Colburn in Great Marlborough-street, and the *Atlas* newspaper. The occasion of the action was a certain exposition by the *Atlas* of the system of paragraphing—that is, of passing off paid paragraphs in newspapers, about books, as the *bona fide* opinions of their editors, and so gulling the public into a longing after works which the press has reported most excellent. The exposure was not a laborious one, but it aggrieved Mr. Colburn, who instituted legal proceedings; set forth in his declaration that he had sustained damages to the tune of a thousand pounds; and was rewarded by the jury with a verdict of forty shillings, leaving him to pay the costs of his own law.

Says Colburn, "Just one thousand pounds

Of damage here you view."

"You'll make," replied twelve honest men,

"Just forty shillings do."

It surely could not injure the character of Henry Colburn to say he puffed!

We have not been of late years much in the habit of reading the *Atlas* (perhaps more the pity for us), but we at least know that it used to be a particularly honest journal in literary affairs, and the trial in question would seem to betoken that it has not bartered its reputation. It attacked—and has had to pay for attacking—that ugly literary monster, the London booksellers' puff.

But our contemporary only raised the veil; for ourselves we confess an inclination to tear it off—to strip the thing of its disguise, and lay the hideous deformity naked to the voice of contumely and the eye of scorn. *Ecce signum! Anglice—Here goes!*

Every person accustomed to peruse the evening papers will have been struck from time to time with miscellaneous topics of chit-chat, and couched in a tone of delicate innuendo about books that are forthcoming, or of extravagant approval about those which are forthcoming. The work must be a jewel! The reader has leaped from his sofa to his bell-rope, and in five minutes his servant has been inquiring of Sams, Mitchell, or Hookham, either when it will be published, or why it has not arrived. Now the paragraph which has betrayed him into this excitement is all *fudge*—fudge in the most provoking, Vicar-of-Wakefieldish sense—Fudge, as the *Times* says of all the mares' nests of its contemporaries. But what sort of paragraph is it? Let us see—

TALES OF THE COLONIES.—This work revives the charm of our childhood—those days when we followed the fortunes of Robinson Crusoe with an interest that was really insatiable. Since that time we have never met with any work in any language of so realising a power as these "Tales of the Colonies." The same charm of new incidents in the seeking a new home—the same zest in overcoming difficulties—the same hair-breadth escapes from the native tribes—the same perils and the same pleasures crowd upon the scene, exciting an interest that is beyond expression engrossing. But all of us have felt the power of *Defoe*, and it is not to much to say that while the colonial magistrate, who is the author of these volumes, equals him in all things, he exceeds him in many. Among these we find a high and pure relish for the charms of nature, a most felicitous power of description, and exquisite accuracy in the conception of character, and a masterly facility in its delineation, and that, too, of characters altogether new to us either in contact or imagination.

There! that paragraph is from the *Standard* of Friday last. The reader takes it for the genuine criticism of a sagacious public writer; he thinks that the refined judgment and vigorous pen of the enlightened Dr. G—have perpetrated that atrocity. Not they indeed. Dr. G—loathes and abhors the imposture; and the publisher of the book has paid perhaps a guinea for its insertion. It may deceive hundreds, but it is only a bookseller's puff, originally manufactured by some such hack as was examined for Mr. Colburn on the *Atlas* trial—but doomed to go the

round of the morning newspapers upon the now established authority of "Evening paper." Sometimes the plan is to plant the imposition in a country journal first, where its insertion can be easily procured, and then to quote it in the London papers on the authority of the provincial print. These puffs figure in many disguises, and dance at many masquerades; but they are dishonest alike, and their framers and promulgators are unscrupulous, to say the least. The conduct of the daily journals has something to do with the success of their imposition. The *Times* has the manliness to take away their honey, by the prefix of the word "advertisement;" the *Chronicle* "stigmatise" them with diminutive type; the *Post* now insists that some authority, such as the "Evening paper" aforesaid shall solve its conscience; but the *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Standard*, swallow the imposture whole, and give it strength and vitality in their columns of ordinary news, only occasionally depreciating it by a juxtaposition with a watch-manifesto from Cox Savory, or a spectacle-proclamation from Solomons and Co.

This system, which has of late years done infinite harm to literature—which is immoral, daring, deceiving, disingenuous, and unjust—has been in vigorous practice by most of the publishers of the day, but by the novel publishers especially. We really believe it—notwithstanding that he is bringing actions about it—to have been originally a bantling of the genuine Colburn stock. We think the coinage was minted in New Burlington-street, when Henry Colburn commanded in chief. But it was speedily followed. Marsh and Miller, Bentley, Bull, Saunders and Otley, Churton, and a host more "took to the gentle trade of lying in print," and swarmed the daily journals with these deceits. They made them available then, as they still do, for all ranks and names of the literary fraternity. They degraded, as they still do, the best of reputations by this worst of expedients for publicity. Your *Bu'wiers*, *Jamesces*, *Nortons*, *Hooks*, *Hoods*, and *Smiths*—your *Galts*, your *Gores*, your *Trollopes*, *Halls*, and *Landons*—your *Ainsworths*, *Maxwells*, *Whiteheads*, *Dickenses*—but we might pursue the list through all the range of literature—the fact being that they took every author in the way of trade, and to make his books sell tried to blabber-blow his fame as long as they had anything to do with him. Among publishers there are many honourable exceptions to the above bad rule of enforcing a notoriety, and of these the late and respected John Murray was one of the best.

We have now expended as much space as we can afford to the topic of Literary Puffery for the present week; but we shall now watch the bird upon the wing, and often shoot him flying; and in the meanwhile beg of our readers not to give way to "sweet anxieties" on our account, or to any alarm for our safety on the score of actions brought against us by Mr. Colburn, or any other practitioners of the Black Art.

PUNCH; OR, THE LONDON CHARIVARI. Vol. IV.

Here is *Punch* in his fourth volume, a very tierce of *vin de deux feuilles*, that may gladden every intellectual board in the empire. This will be "Punch's" popularity—if every man be used according to his deserts; and so we give him a "righteartie welcum." *Meditations* have been poured forth on a pudding—on a broomstick: how gloriously might the sublime conceit be extended to "Punch!" His success has been so signal, that it is worth while to look into its elements. One of these, unquestionably, is originality: he has never lost sight of Selden's injunction: "Wit must grow like fingers; if it be taken from others, it is like plums stuck upon blackthorns; they are for a while, but come to nothing." Accordingly, "Punch" has improved with time, and each of his volumes is a half-yearly rejuvenescence: he is always young in spite of his—nose and his comical obesity; though an old friend, he never falls into the besetting sin of acquaintanceship—self-quotation: he never does you with "the mixture as before." True it is that Kenny Meadows's exuberant fancy comes before us every Saturday in the frontispiece; but we are never satiated with its humour, while it heralds in a galaxy of novelties, and these not by ringing changes upon words, or showing little conceits with oxy-hydrogen power. While great minds are straining to bring the ends of the earth into communication with each other, "Punch" and his club are content to sit at home, by turns put on the cap, and persuade men out of their follies by ridicule and railing, wit and broad humour—the proper leading treatment for John's national foibles; and, as Jonathan sings:

When they have joined their peripanies,
Out skips a boot of miscellanies.

To take "Punch" "to pieces," in estimating his influence, would be as useless a labour as pounding "St. Paul's Church into atoms" to appreciate its beauty: so, we do not individualize his merits, though we can scarcely refrain from noticing the gracefully-written "Story of a Feather" in the volume before us: it has the accustomed power of its author, with somewhat kindlier fancies than usual. The Almanac, too, in this volume, is the very quintessence of humour, and an extract of fun made by any but the *vacuum* process. Then, the cuts throughout are thick-coming impersonations of drollery, and a mosaic of agreeable conceits, that must move the gravest into good-humour, and win a smile from every son of "offending Adam" whom they castigate—for "Punch's" personalities are universal pleasantries. And last, though not least, "Punch" not only softens the hostility of enemies, and induces us to think generously of all mankind, but he accomplishes this and much more by unexceptionable means: his wit never offends; the pleasure of the experiment keeps the senses and the best part of the blood awake, and lays the gross to sleep—the only suffusion he raises is that of virtuous approval.

MUSIC.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

On Tuesday last a morning concert was given for the benefit of the funds of the projected German Hospital, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty the King of Hanover, which proved to be one of the most delightful (and, we hope, for such a praiseworthy object, profitable) of the season.

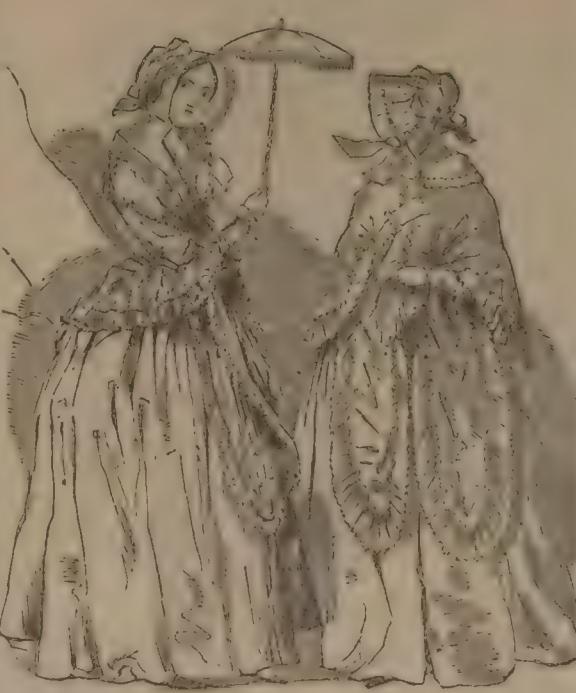
The chief attraction was the celebrated Herr Ernst, the celebrated German violinist, who for the first time has given this country "a touch of his quality." Never was a reception of an artist more enthusiastic. There was King Ernest—then there was Herr Ernst—and then again there was a crowd of anxious *dilettanti* more *earnest* still, and certainly never had an audience greater reason to be "enchanted by sweet sounds." Reason, forsooth! He took their "prison'd souls and lapt them in Elysium!" Ernst does not exclusively belong to one school, but "revels through the round." One moment graceful and classical as Viotti; another time, impassioned and eccentrically wild as Paganini; again, tender and impressive as Rode or De Beriot, he has but to "use his whim, and straight obedience follows;" he is alike master of every style, and for tone, silences all others down into "still small voice." The pieces he played were as follows:—

Eighth Concerto (scena cantante) of Spohr.

Fantasia on the March and Prayer, from "Otello," composed by himself.

Air, with variations, by Mayseder (Op. 40).

Andante, followed by the "Carnival de Venise," and variations on the air "Cara Mamma mia," of his own composition, in each and every one of which he displayed such all-commanding versatility that Justice, in a bewilderment of admiration, was obliged to forego her peculiar privilege, and worship with her eyes wide open! We, in the musical world at least, have not "fallen upon a gloomy day," for "star after star" does not "decay."



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, July 15, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—A writer upon the subject of French fashions commences his description of them, and of the weather which influences them, by saying that the memory of a woman of fashion, by which is meant five or six years at least, has never witnessed anything so fantastic, so disagreeably capricious as the weather, which for the last three months has deceived all our hopes and disconcerted all our projects. How often, says our author, has a ray of sunshine since Longchamps, accompanied by several sudden outbursts of heat, called back to us our spring illusions, which have, however, been as suddenly succeeded by a change of temperature in twenty-four hours! It is this reason, I suppose, that I also must plead as an excuse for the barrenness of my present communication; in fact, so little change, and that so utterly insignificant, has taken place within the last few days, that I am almost at loss to point it out; and, indeed, I should be quite at fault had I not been favoured with a sight of two or three toilettes now ordered for one of our fashionables, which, while they deserve mention for their extreme prettiness, may serve to show what is now actually worn in our best circles. The first of these is a redingote, in royal cashmere, the front of the skirt trimmed with a range of ribbons disposed in bows intermixed with small gold buckles; the corsage is plain; the sleeves, also, with jockeys, wherein we again find the same description of bows and buckles. The pelisse is crossed at the waist, and forms a double fold on each side in front. The second is a town dress in camelion silk. The skirt of which is trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted with a row of ruffles à la vielle; the sleeves, which are light, are trimmed in the same manner. The corsage is in one piece, pelisse pointed, and made with sleeves forming a jockey, and surrounded with a double row of ruffles à la vielle. The bonnets which still continue to be most in favour are those in application, or those trimmed with a scarf; bonnets of white bouillonné, tulie, in paille de riz, or in crêpe, trimmed with rouleaux, also continue to be worn, to much so, that I am at a loss to indicate any change in these fashions. You will, I am sure, excuse the shortness of my present epistle, as I feel that, were I to trespass at greater length on your columns, I should, in the present dearth of intelligence, become actually tedious. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CRICKET.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB V. ALL ENGLAND.—On Wednesday this match, at Lord's, between the Marylebone Club and Ground, with Box, the wicket-keeper, and Fuller Pilch, the Kentish batsman, against eleven gentlemen and players, selected from the several counties of England, was brought to a conclusion, after three days' splendid play.



PORTRAIT OF LILLYWHITE.

The game commenced on Monday by the eleven of the club taking the bats, who were put out for 81 runs—Lillywhite and Mr. Alfred Mynn bowling. Barker, run out, made 3; Mr. T. Craven b. Lillywhite, 0; Hon. E. H. Grimston, b. Lillywhite, 15; Pilch, b. Mr. Alfred Mynn, 6; Box, b. Mr. Mynn, 0; Sewell, b. Lillywhite, 3; Mr. Kynaston, b. Lillywhite, 22; Good, b. Lillywhite, 1; Mr. Pickering, run out, 21; Dean, b. Mr. Mynn, 0; Hillyer, not

out, 0; byes, 10. The bowling, in this innings, of Lillywhite, was much admired, and, as will be seen from the above score, proved exceedingly destructive to the wickets of the club, five of them being put out by him for forty-one runs. Mr. Mynn also bowled in his usual splendid style, but the slow old-fashioned bowling of the "veteran" (of whom we present an engraving, from Mr. Mason's faithful portrait), in this instance, was more effective than the round and swift delivery of the latter gentleman. Mr. Mynn, however, lowered the stumps of Pilch, "the lion of Kent," in fine style, after he had obtained but six, and also bowled Dean, the pet of Sussex, who marked only a cypher. Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Pickering batted well, the score of the former exhibiting a four, a three, and a two; and the latter, a five, a four, a brace of threes, and a couple of twos.

The eleven of England then went in, and some of the finest play ever witnessed at this or any other ground followed; the batting of Mr. Felix and Wenman being first rate, clearing between them 154 out of the 233 runs, the number scored in this innings, notwithstanding that the *elite* of the bowlers of the club tried their best to put them out. A continual change in the bowling was resorted to, but all in vain, till at length Wenman had his wicket lowered by Barker, who subsequently succeeded in catching a ball from the bat of Mr. Felix. The score obtained by that gentleman comprised two fours, nine fours, three threes and six twos. Wenman's number included five fours, three threes, and a couple of twos. Adams bowled Lillywhite, cleared 4; Mr. Walter Mynn bowled Hillyer, 13; Guy bowled Hillyer, 4; Mr. A. Mynn bowled Mr. Craven, 21; Hawkins, bowled by Lillywhite, 0; Mr. Whittaker, bowled by Dean, 9; Mr. E. Bayley, leg before wicket, 6; Lillywhite, run out, 1; Sir F. Bathurst, not out, 1; byes, 15; wide balls, 5.

The Marylebone Club, in their second hands, scored 160. Barker, caught by Adams, 9; Mr. Craven, caught by Mr. A. Mynn, 10; the Hon. C. H. Grimston, hurt, 19; Pilch, caught by Hawkins, 43; Box, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 0; Sewell, not out, 15; Mr. Kynaston, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 11; Good, bowled by Lillywhite, 1; Mr. Pickering, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 16; Dean, bowled by Lillywhite, 11; Hillyer, bowled by Lillywhite, 0; byes, 18; gross total, 241.

The side of England having now 8 only to tie, sent in Adams and Mr. E. Bayley. The former having scored 8, and the latter, 1, the eleven of England were declared to have won the game, with ten wickets to spare.

The enclosure each day was attended by some thousands of spectators, and among them many distinguished visitors.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present season, as far as it has gone, has been remarkable for the spirit with which the popular festivities of the country have been promoted and partaken of. The approaching week will be a fit portion of so sporting a summer. On Tuesday next commences in Goodwood Park, the princely domain of the Duke of Richmond, one of the most brilliant meetings, in the matter of promise, ever offered to the racing public of this racing island. It will continue for four days, during which more than forty events will be disposed of, involving, in stakes, plates, and matches, upwards of twenty thousand pounds; and to be contended for by a *corps* of from two to three hundred horses! Now, is not that the sort of style in which gentlemen should take their recreations?

This noble programme runs as follows:—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the Craven Stakes, 8 subs. The Lavant Stakes, for two-year-olds, 50 sovs each, in it, 21 subs. The Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-year-olds, 38 subs. Among the nominations for this stake are Cotherstone and Napier. Four-year-old Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h. it, 19 subs. The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h. it, for two-year-olds, 46 subs. The Goodwood Club Stakes, gentlemen j. cheva, 10 sovs each, 20 subs. The Winter Stakes of 10 sovs each, amateur riders, 10 subs. Two matches. And the Innkeepers' Plate, the best of heats. Wednesday, the Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each (handicap), 161 subs and 48 acceptances. Her Majesty's Plate, the Stewards' Cup, the Cowdry Stake for all ages, the Members' Plate, heats, and the Stand Plate, heats. Thursday—the Cup day—the Stockwell Rubbish Stakes, 50 sovs each, for three-year-olds, 8 subs. The Mole-Coming Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. it, for two-year-olds, 24 subs. The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs each, for three-year-olds, 26 subs. A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two-year-olds, 6 subs. The Sussex Stake of 25 sovs each, for two-year-olds, 9 subs. The Goodwood Cup, 47 subs. The Duke of Richmond's Plate, £100. The Anglesey Stakes of 15 sovs each, amateur jockeys, 15 subs. And four matches. Friday—the March Stakes of 10 sovs each, heats, 62 subs. The Chesterfield Cup, 21 subs. The Nassau Stakes, of 50 sovs each, for three-year-olds, 16 subs, and two matches.

Every year alterations and improvements are in course here; and during the present summer many most judicious changes have been effected. A great deal of top-dressing has been done to the turf with tan and mould, and more width has been given to the run home. Moreover, stam, which has made all mankind neighbours, has achieved much for those who purpose visiting Goodwood—once synonymous with being fleeced and starved. Taking the South Western Railway to Fareham (the last station on the London side of Southampton at Bishopsgate is the point at which to stop), and thence by conveyance to the course (which are to be provided), the traveller may leave town at a quarter before seven, and get back again the same evening at his accustomed hour of repose (unless he be on to the "don't go home till morning school," in which case he still has a few hours to spare); and, "rail & road," two of the Chichester coaches will also leave town at half-past five, be on the course before the racing begins, and return to London (after the day's sport) the same evening. All the world will beat Goodwood, and what they do there it will be our duty to tell next week. The sanguine list imports what has been doing during the present week on the Cup, to which the principal public betting is confined:—

9 to 2 agst Gorhambury; 7 to 1 agst Strikol; 9 to 1 agst Hyllus; 10 to 1 agst Pompey; 12 to 1 agst Charles XII.; 13 to 1 agst Agreeable colt; 15 to 1 agst Marshal Soult; 15 to 1 agst Baronet.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND ROYAL ACADEMY CLUBS.

Both crews have been in very active training day after day since the Putney regatta, in which they achieved considerable distinction, and their exertions have been watched with a very scrutinizing eye by those who lay out money upon sporting events. The St. George's have been under the very careful instruction of Jew Parish, the coxswain of the Leader, and the Academicians under the skilful hands of Robert Coombe, the champion, and their condition was throughout first-rate.

The following took their seats in the rival boats at a quarter past five—the distance, as usual, being from Westminster-bridge to Putney:—

ST. GEORGE'S.	ROYAL ACADEMY.
Messrs. J. Bolding—Stroke.	Messrs. Alexander—Stroke.
3. Collier.	3. Cooper.
2. Smith.	2. Reid.
1. Jeffreys.	1. Carpenter.
A. Johnson—Coxswain.	Coxswain.

The colours for Saint George were white, with a red cross; those of the other blue and red. There was some disparity in the size of the rival crews; the Saint George's having in appearance men almost a stone each heavier. The St. George's took the inside berth, and it was some time before they got off, the start being delayed until nearly high water. The signal was well taken by both crews, but the St. George's dashed off with the lead, and had taken but a few strokes, when No. 2, in the boat caught a crab, in consequence of which their opponents were nearly level with them. The St. George's then went to work, and on their arrival off Lambeth had drawn their boat clear of their opponents. Some very spirited racing followed on the part of either, but the St. George's held their lead, and passed through Vauxhall Bridge a length in advance; and although the Academicians showed themselves to be game fellows, they fell a trifle more astern in every stroke. The St. George's arrived first at Putney bridge, one minute and four seconds in advance of their opponents.

HORSEFACING.—This regatta, which took place on Monday, was what is termed double sculling (two pair in each boat), and was with sixteen men in three boats—the distance in the first being from the Horseferry up round a boat moored off Milne's, Thame's Bank, down the Milne's shore, round a boat moored off the Houses of Parliament, back to the Horseferry, and in the grand heat, the same course reversed, the start being downwards. After a gallant struggle David Coombe and William Meek were declared the victors.

GOAT-SHOOTING.—Active preparations for the moors have already commenced, and the attendance of sportsmen on the heather-clad hills of Cæsarea, on the morning of the 12th of August, is expected to be this year greater than usual. The sanguine sportsmen on Saturday for Scotland were crowded with passengers, many of them for their shooting quarters in the Highlands. A large number of dogs accompanied their owners. The spot promises to be excellent.

REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The three battalions of the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park on Thursday morning by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, colonel of the regiment. The Duke, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff of general and field officers, arrived on the ground about ten o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the vast multitudes which had assembled to witness the grand military spectacle. The troops, amounting to about 2000 men, went through their evolutions with the greatest precision, the firing was regular in the exercise, and universal approbation was expressed at the beautiful appearance and high discipline of the soldiers. His Grace the Duke of Wellington wore the uniform of a colonel of the Guards, and his decorations consisted of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Waterloo medal. We may observe that the medal worn by his grace is precisely similar to that worn by the humbler veteran in the ranks who may have secured in life the glory of that eventful day. The ground was kept by a troop of the "Blues," who evinced great forbearance and temper toward the immense masses who thronged to witness the military pageant. A body of the metropolitan police was also present under the command of Superintendent May, who also displayed a Waterloo medal. He was kindly recognised by the noble Duke.



MR. JEFFRIES'S HEREFORD BULL.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND MEETING AT DERBY.

We resume our illustrations of this grand national meeting with a series of portraits of the finest prize animals, from drawings made upon the spot by Mr. Kirk, the celebrated animal painter, of Derby, and by Mr. T. Bretland, the talented animal painter of Nottingham.

As the list of prizes awarded by the Society appeared only in our second edition of last week's paper, more especially for the satisfaction of our readers in the country, we append the entire list of prizes, in which the animals engraved are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

LIST OF PRIZES.—SHORT HORNS.

CLASS I.—* First prize 30 sovs for the best bull, calved previously to



MR. BARNARD'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.

January 1, 1841, adjudged to W. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Gosfield Hall, Halstead, Essex, for his 3 y 3 m short-horned bull, bred by Earl Spencer.—Second prize, 15 sovs, to Mr. John Forrest, of Stretton, near Warrington, for 4 y 4 m short-horned bull, bred by himself.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y old, to John Cooper, of Monkwood, Thurgaston, Notts, for his 2 y 1 m 1 d short-horned bull, bred by himself.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. Thomas Crofton,

of Holywell, near Durham, for his 4 y 2 m short-horned cow, bred by Mr. John Colling, of Whitehouse.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer not exceeding 3 y old, to Thomas Crofton, of Holywell, near Durham, for his 2 y 11 m old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

V.—* Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. Henry Watson, of Walkeringham, near Bawtry, for his 1 y 10 m old short-horned yearling heifer, bred by himself.



MR. WORTHINGTON'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.

HEREFORDS.

I.—* First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for his 3 y 8 m and 3 d Hereford bull, bred by himself.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, and Mr. J. Johnson, of Hampton Walle, near Bromyard, for 2 y 7 m 13 d Hereford bull.



MR. CARTWRIGHT'S BOAR.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, for 1 y 7 m and 16 d Hereford bull.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge for 3 y 8 m Hereford cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, for 2 y 5 m 2 w Hereford in-calf heifer.



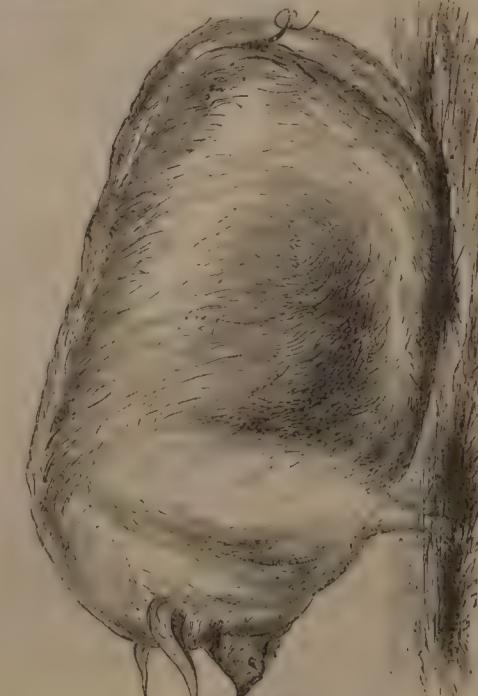
MR. HOBBS'S ESSEX BOAR.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 1 y 6 m 1 d Hereford yearling heifer.

DEVONS.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to the 1st of Jan., 1841, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 3 y and 3 m Devon bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. T. Umbers, of Wappenburg, near Royal Leamington Spa, for 3 y 3 m Devon bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull, calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. T. Reynolds, of Thomerton, near Exeter, for 1 y 42 w 5 d Devon.



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S LINCOLNSHIRE SOW.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton near Exeter, for 6 y 2 m Devon cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 2 y 4 m Devon in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 1 y 4 m Devon yearling heifer.

ANY BREED OR CROSS CATTLE.

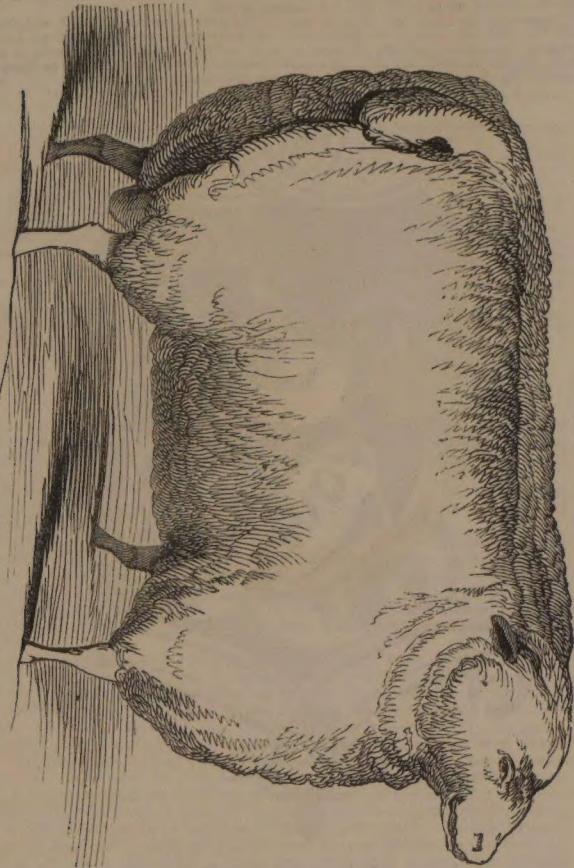
I.—*First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. Hextall, of Snibstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for 3 y 6 m pure long-horned bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. W. Daniel, of Burton-upon-Trent, for 3 y 5 m long-horned bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y, not awarded.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. E. Pratt, of Caldwell, Burton-upon-Trent, for 9 y 3 m pure long-horned cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to the Duke of Buckingham, of Stowe, for 2 y 11 m pure long-horned in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to the Rev. C. Thompson, near East Redford, for 1 y 4 m Ayrshire and short-horned cross-bred yearling heifer.



MR. PAWLETT'S LEICESTER SHEARLING RAM.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

I.—*First Prize 30 sovs for the best shearling ram to Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, for 17 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—*First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above two years old, to Mr. T. Stone, of Barrow-on-Soar, for 40 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for 52 m Leicester ram.

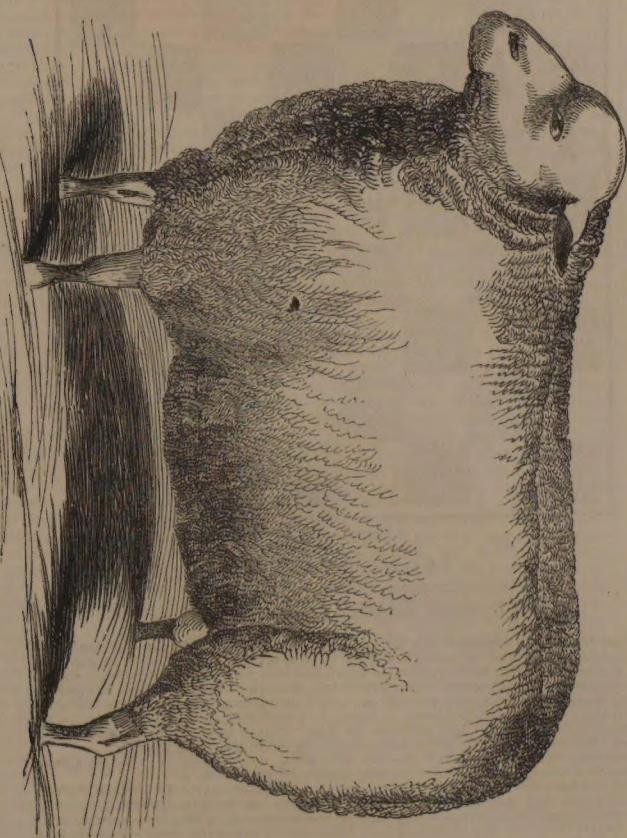
III.—First prize 10 sovs for the pen of five shearling ewes, to Sir W. B. Cook, Bart., of Wheatley, near Doncaster, for five 15½ m Leicester ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the same for the same.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearling ram, to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, for 16 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above 2 years old, to Mr. W. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, for 29 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, for 40 m South Down ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, for five 16 m South Down ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the Duke of Richmond, for five 16 m South Down ewes.



MR. STONE'S LEICESTER RAM.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 15½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the executors of the late Mr. Wm. Faulkner, near Burford, Oxon, for 15 m improved Oxfordshire ram.

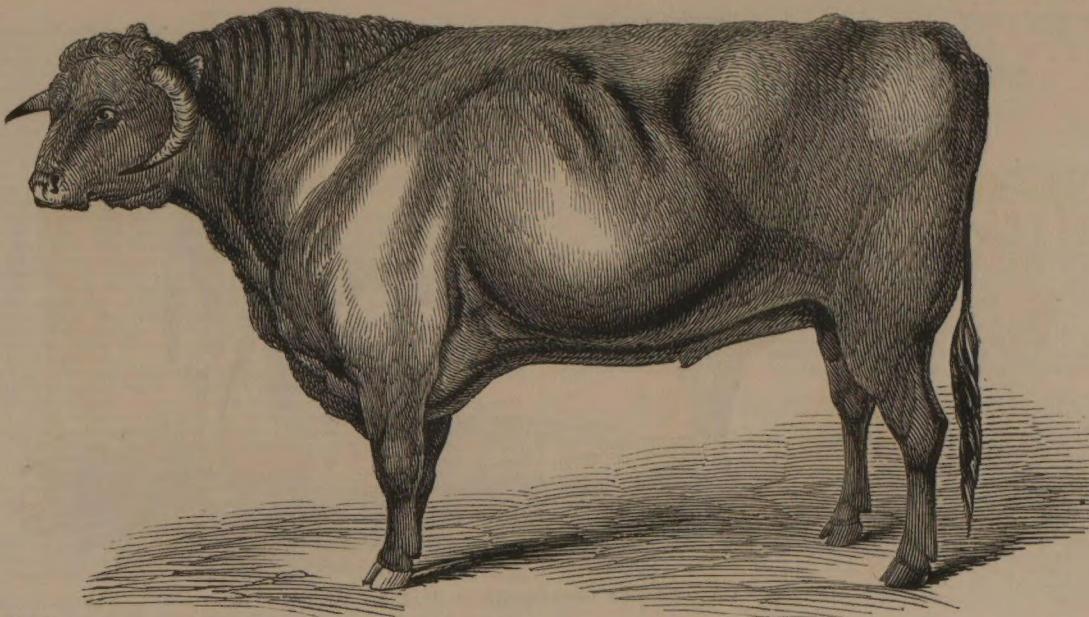
II.—First prize 30 sovs for rams of any age above 2 years, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 51½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 51 m Oxfordshire ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, near Burford, for five 16 m New Oxfordshire ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for five 15½ m Oxfordshire ewes.

HORSES.

I.—*Prize 30 sovs to Mr. D. Howsin, of Bathley, Newark, Notts., for a 6 y cart stallion, bred by Mr. Haden, Baldock, Herts.

II.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cart stallion foaled since Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Cutler, of Somercoates, near Alfreton, Derby, for 2 y cart stallion, bred by Mr. Radford of Denbigh.



MR. HEXTALL'S PURE LONG-HORNED BULL.

III.—First prize 20 sovs for a cart-mare and foal, to Mr. M. Ingli, of Dumbleton, near Evesham; mare bred by the late Mr. T. Edwards, of Dumbleton; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Willett, of Evesham.—Second prize, 16 sovs to Mr. R. Bean, near Bingham, Notts., for a cart mare and foal; mare bred by Mr. Brewster, of Bingham; sire of foal belonged to Mr. D. Howsin, Notts.

IV.—Prize 10 sovs to Mr. C. Stokes, of Kingstone, near Kegworth, Leicestershire, for a 2 y old filly, bred by Mr. J. Palmer, Ratcliffe, Notts.

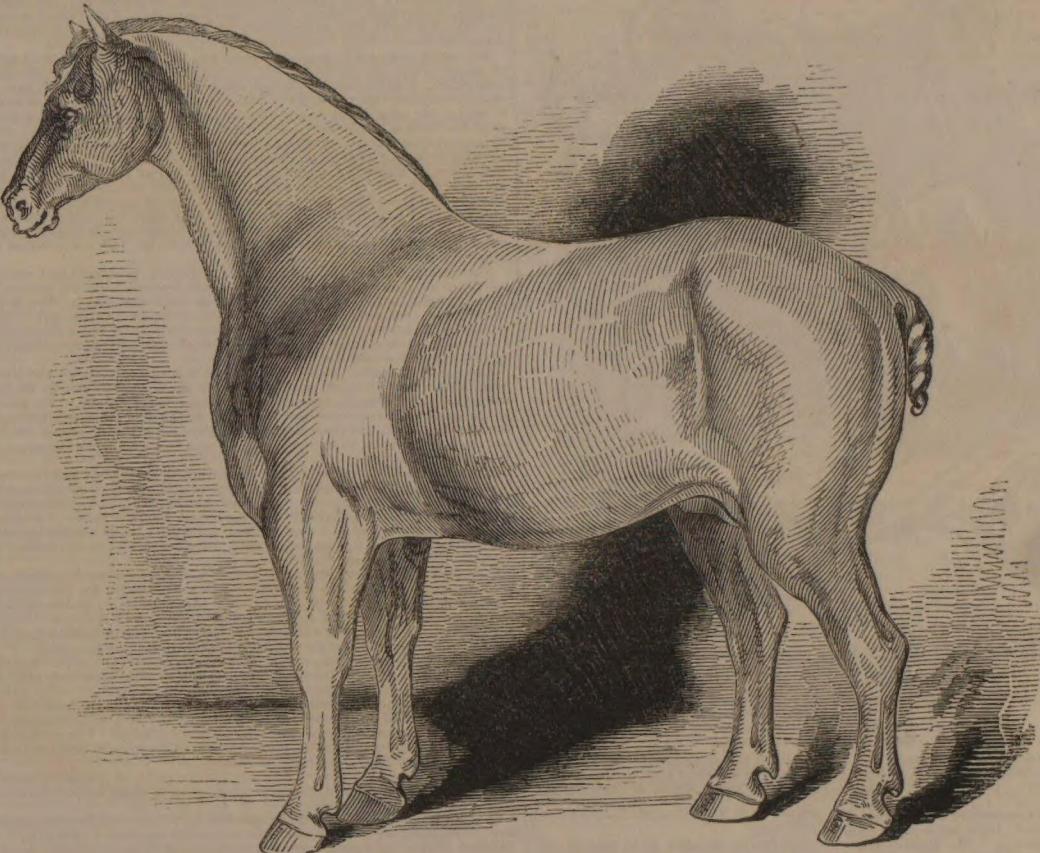
V.—Prize 30 sovs to Mr. A. Chester, of Nottingham, for a thoroughbred stallion, 7 y old, got by Jerry, winner of the great Doncaster St. Leger, out of the celebrated Beeswing's dam, bred by Mr. Orde, near Morpeth, Nor-

thumberland; colour, beautiful dark-mottled bay; stands 16½ hands high, with great muscular power; depth and breadth of chest extraordinary, measuring 6 ft 6½ in round.

PIGS.

I.—*First prize 10 sovs for the best boar of a large breed, to Mr. M. Cartwright, near Burton-on-Trent, for 1 y 9 m boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. Pusey, M.P., near Faringdon, for 1 y 2 m Berkshire boar.

II.—*First prize 10 sovs for the best small boar, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 10 m improved Essex boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. T. Atkin, near Atherstone, for 1 y boar.



MR. HOWSIN'S CART-HORSE.

III.—*Prize 10 sovs for the best sow of a large breed, to the Duke of Devonshire, for 2 y 4 m Lincolnshire sow.

IV.—Prize 10 sovs for the best small sow, to Mr. T. B. Shilcock, near Melton Mowbray, for 2 y 10 m cross-bred sow.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best pen of three breeding sows, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 8 m improved Essex pigs.

EXTRA STOCK.

£2 to Mr. R. Burgess, of Cotsgrave-place, near Nottingham, for his 9 m Durham heifer.

£3* to Mr. W. Worthington, of Newton-park, Burton-upon-Trent, for his 4 y pure short-horned heifer.

£5 to the Hon. Mr. Wilson, of Diddington, near Brandon, for his 2 y 6 m Ayrshire and short-horned heifer.

£2 to Mr. T. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

£3 to Mr. Watkins, of Ormsby, for his 52 m fat ewe.

£3 10s. to Mr. Watkins, of Ormsby, for his 40 m fat ewe.

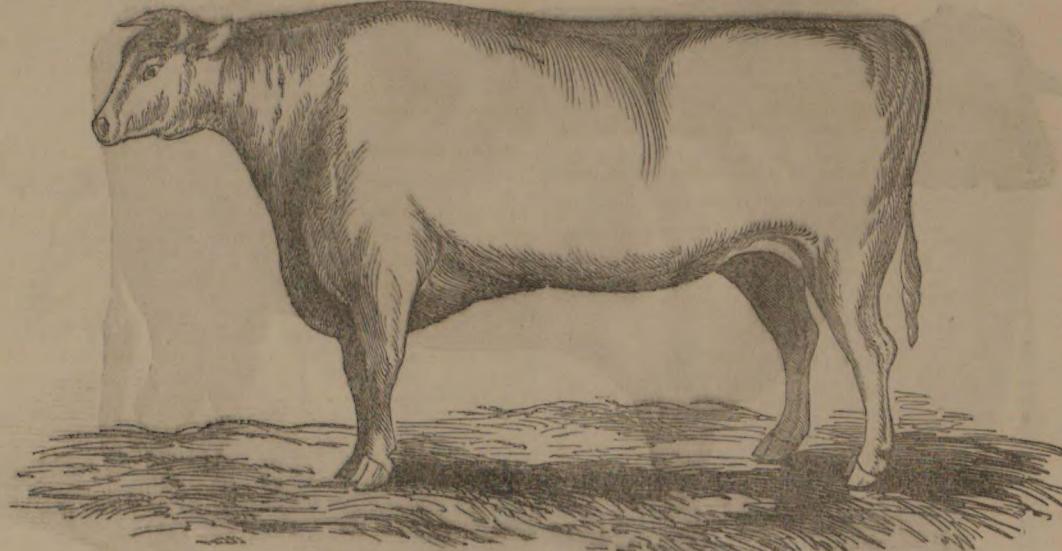
£2 to Mr. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

£1 10s. to Mr. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

£2 10s. to Mr. John Buckley, jun., of Normanton-on-Soar, for his 7½ m sow.



MR. ARTHUR CHESTER'S THOROUGH-BRED HORSE, "JOHNNY-BOY," DRAWN BY MR. T. BRETLAND, OF NOTTINGHAM.



MR. WATSON'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE INCARCERATION.



RULY anxious to ascertain what effect her note had had upon Sir Arthur, Lady Grange called on Caroline the following morning, ostensibly in order to accompany her to the park, and as Sir Arthur was still depressed, while the style in which he conversed was exceedingly mysterious, Caroline very soon alluded to that which of course she conceived to be the cause.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "we had such a job yesterday! I was so alarmed! Sir Arthur had an attack of epilepsy, or something, of that sort, and was for a time so excessively ill!"

"Good heavens! Is it possible? I had no idea of his being subject to attacks of the kind!"

"Nor is he! I never knew him to have one before."

"You amaze me! Did it occur in the evening?"

"No, in the morning! Mr. Darnley and I were in this room, when he dashed, pale and trembling, and would inevitably have fallen had I not on the instant rushed to his assistance."

"Oh!" said Lady Grange, "I perceive; Mr. Darnley was here."

"He had just before left him in the library, where they had been conversing for more than an hour, and he appeared to be quite calm then!"

"Yes, my dear; oh, yes; doubtless, he was quite calm then; and yet you would have me believe that this man is not jealous?"

"Jealous! Ridiculous, my dear aunt!—what on earth has jealousy to do with an attack of epilepsy?"

"Probably, in this case nothing. But perhaps the less I say about it the better."

"Oh! but I am anxious to have your opinion!"

"Then my opinion is, that that was no fit of epilepsy! It was neither more nor less than a fit of jealousy, my dear!"

"If I thought that!—but I cannot believe it!—I cannot believe anything of him so utterly base."

"Well, my dear, these things will all come out in time: I merely state it, remember, as my opinion."

"Well, but—now let us enter into this matter calmly. Your opinion is that this was a fit of jealousy; very well. Now what can you adduce in support of that opinion?"

"The fact of Mr. Darnley being here."

"But Sir Arthur himself wished him to come up, and invited him to dine with us!"

"That does not at all shake the evidence. Where were you when Sir Arthur entered?"

"At the piano."

"And Darnley?"

"At the window, reading one of the magazines. The wretch!" she added, indignantly.

"I shall hate him if he goes on thus! And yet—no, my dear aunt, it could not have been that: I am convinced of it, because—I don't mind telling you—he appeared to be so grateful when I supported him, and blessed me—when Darnley had left the room—with so much fervour and affection that I could not but feel that he loved me too well to entertain so base a feeling as that of jealousy."

"Precisely, my love! And does not all this tend to strengthen my opinion? Do you not perceive that his object in being thus affectionate is to conceal his real feelings? When husbands are so very affectionate, my love, their motives are not always pure."

"But, when Mr. Darnley returned with Dr. Hawtree, he shook hands with him and thanked him, and appeared to appreciate his kindness so highly!"

"Of course!—in order that he might not be on his guard."

"Why, the odious old man! It's really monstrous! He ought to be ashamed of himself!"

"Yet, my dear aunt, now do you *really* think that he would be so deceitful?"

"But, even Dr. Hawtree viewed it, evidently, as a case of epilepsy, or something of that kind, for he immediately advised him to lose a little blood."

"To which, of course, the patient did not consent."

"But, when Dr. Hawtree viewed it, evidently, as a case of epilepsy, or something of that kind, for he immediately advised him to lose a little blood."

"Oh yes, he did!—But—now I see—I see it all! He did consent, but with reluctance—with very great reluctance! Now I'm resolved to punish him. Whenever he is seized with such a fit I'll have him bled!—he shall be bled!—I'll never let him rest until he's bled! I'll cure him in that way!"

"That mode of cure, I fear, will not be very effectual."

"At all events I'll try that first. I should not care—conscious as I am of not deserving suspicion—but that I hate to be suspected. And yet I can scarcely believe him to be so mean!—it seems really unjust to entertain a bad opinion of one who has always been kind! Here he is," she added, as Sir Arthur and Darnley—whom he had met by appointment—alighted from their chariot. "Now the very first question I'll ask him, shall be, 'Don't you think that you had better lose a little more blood, dear?'"

"You had much better not. It will only vex him."

"Oh, but I will! I've no patience with such horrid conduct."

Sir Arthur and Darnley now entered the room; but, before she had time to execute her threat, Darnley—by Sir Arthur's desire—inform her that they had been to secure an opera box—subject, of course, to her approval—which he thought the very best in the house.

"Oh!" she exclaimed with an expression of rapture, "how delightful!—now, that is kind," she added, taking the hand of Sir Arthur, with a smile which at once expressed gratitude and joy—"you are a dear good creature still. But which box is it?"

"The fourth from the proscenium," replied Darnley, "on the left of the second tier."

"Oh, that will be charming; I know the box well: the very one I should have chosen if you have secured it!"

"Yes; but I will call as I return, to let them know that you have decided on having it."

"Do so, there's a good creature; I wouldn't lose it for the world. My dear," she added, addressing Sir Arthur, "I thank you."

Having had a little private conversation at the window, Sir Arthur and Darnley retired to the library; and, the moment they had quitted the room, Caroline exclaimed, "Now I'll not believe that he is jealous at all!—I'll not believe a word of it!—I'll never again do him the injustice to entertain the thought!"

"Why, all this tends to confirm—"

What could be the meaning of it? What could she want there? Whom could she have gone in to see? He had scarcely put the last question to himself, when it struck him that Darnley was the man. His sudden disappearance, his long-continued absence, her anxiety, everything tended to confirm this belief. But then how was he to act? Would it be wise for him to rush in after her at once? Might not his object be thereby defeated? Yes: he felt that if arrested, she would promptly have recourse to some evasion which would leave him still in doubt, when he panted for proof. He therefore would not follow her, although the thought of her going to such a place alone tortured him. No! he would wait till she came out, and then be satisfied at least that Darnley was there.

"Drive up and down, sir?" inquired the coachman—"or stand stock still? can't come out no other way."

"Drive me into Fleet-street," replied Sir Arthur, "and stop at the first hotel on the right."

"Oh!" said the fellow, very privately, "oh!—I suppose he's at the family's in diff's, and so it isn't worth while a following on her up. What a old swell to expect to be fell in love with!"

This idea was almost too rich for the man, for on driving up Fleet-street he rolled about his box in convulsions, while the persons whom he met derived infinite amusement from the unexampled energy with which the fellow laughed.

On reaching the hotel, Sir Arthur, in a state of intense agitation, alighted, and, having paid the coachman, entered the coffee-room, called for a pint of sherry, and went to the window. Here he immediately adjusted the blind, so that without being perceived he might watch for the carriage, and here in a state of torment it will be necessary to leave him until Caroline's interview with Darnley has been described.



(To be continued weekly.)

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 31.

WHITE.

R takes R P ch.

R to B 6th ch.

Kt takes P ch.

Kt ch.

Kt to R 6th diso. ch.

Q to Q Kt 8th ch.

Kt ch.

B mates.

BLACK.

K takes R

K to R 2nd

K moves

K to Kt sq.

K to R sq.

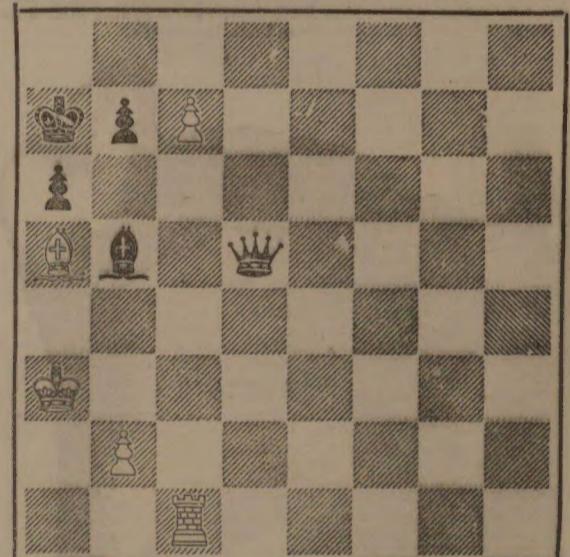
R takes Q

K to R 2nd

PROBLEM, No. 32.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER, THE BLACK EAGLE.—This vessel, late the Firebrand, and renamed in consequence of having conveyed her Majesty the King of Prussia to and from the shores of England, on his visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, is undergoing considerable improvement at Deptford. Her engines and boilers have been taken out, by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty; and will be replaced by others of novel and most ingenious invention. They will be of 260-horse power, and it is confidently anticipated that, with other improvements, the Black Eagle will prove the fastest steamer belonging to the British naval force. Her speed, it is said, will be fully equal to any of the Gravesend clippers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Turner has arrived in town, after an absence of six years, from Jamaica, where he held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General.

ALLEGED EXCESSES OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN AFGHANISTAN.—Sir William Nott, in an indignant reply to a series of questions forwarded to him from the Government, by the Adjutant-General of the army, with regard to the excesses said to have been committed by the British troops on their retirement from Afghanistan, denies that any such occurrences ever took place, and describes these charges as gross and villainous falsehoods. As an instance of the conduct of the troops we extract the following passage from the gallant general's letter, regretting exceedingly that we cannot find room for the entire document:

"The extensive village or town of Ross is situated about two miles from Ghuznee, and is lovely to behold. When this city was taken by the force under my command Ross was full of inhabitants—men, women, and children; my troops were encamped close to its walls; its gardens and its houses were full of property, its barns and farmyards were well stored; its orchards were loaded with fruit, its vineyards bent beneath a rich and ripe vintage; the property taken from our murdered soldiers of the Ghuznee garrison was seen piled in its dwellings. Were not these tempting objects to the soldier who had undergone four years of fatigue and privation? Some of these soldiers had seen, and all had heard of the treacherous murder of their relations and comrades by these very people; but why should I enlarge?"

"Four days the victorious Candahar army remained encamped close to this village, with all these temptations before it and at its mercy, but not a particle of anything was taken from the Afghan; the fruit brought for sale was paid for at a rate far above its value; no man, no living thing was injured. Much more I could say, but so much for the noble British soldier, for Ghuznee, and for the beautiful, rich, and tempting town of Ross."

The officers and men of her Majesty's steam-frigate Geyser have been richly rewarded by Prince Albert of Prussia, on his quitting that vessel at Constantinople, after her arrival from Beyrouth. The following is the amount of the *cadou* made on the occasion.—To the captain a jewel estimated at £200 value, and the order of the Black Eagle; to the officers at £150, to the captain's steward, £20; to the cook, £10; and to each man on board 16 Spanish dollars.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—The affairs in Spain still continue in a very unsatisfactory state as regards the Government of the Regent Espartero. A severe loss has just been sustained in the *cadou* made on the occasion.—To the captain a jewel estimated at £200 value, and the order of the Black Eagle; to the officers at £150, to the captain's steward, £20; to the cook, £10; and to each man on board 16 Spanish dollars.

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frigate in tow, and towed her to the anchorage off Algeciras. The frigate on anchoring fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the town. The steamer left the bay late in the evening. Besides the *Cortes*, the Spaniards have only one other frigate, the *Christina*, now lying at anchor a few miles from Malaga. They have only two or three other smaller vessels, steamers, &c. The loss of a frigate is therefore of very great moment to the existing Government. The Governor of Algeciras, who marched from that place with troops some time ago for Malaga in consequence of the insurrection there, has returned again, not having reached Malaga. He is now at St. Roche, a village about five miles distant from Algeciras, but is not suffered to approach the town, which has been put in a state of defence during his absence. Many of his troops have left him, and joined the insurgents at Algeciras. Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Lizard* arrived yesterday from Barcelona, calling at the principal places along the coast. Her Majesty's ship *Monarch*, St. Captain Chambers, is at Port Mahon; the brig *Savage* and steamer *Medea* at Malaga; her Majesty's ship *Formidable*, St. Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, at Gibraltar.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Marquis of Anglesey arrived at Cowes Castle on Saturday from town, and the noble and gallant marquis's yacht, the *Pearl cutter*, arrived from the Thames the same day.

The Earl of Yarborough, the commodore of the squadron, is expected in the course of a few days. The noble earl's yawl, the *Kestrel*, is now fitted out for the season.

The Earl of Orkney's schooner *Jack o' Lassair* is recently undergone extensive alterations, and the fittings of the interior are very elegant.

There was a great number of yachts on the station and in the Southampton water, the following being among the muster:—Schooners: *The Ariel*, *Siren*, *Peri*, *Hawk*, *Brilliant*; Cutters: *The Sapphire*, *Pearl*, *Sparrowhawk*, *Ganymede*, *Ann*, *Stormfinch*, *Iris*, *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, *Owen Glendower*, *Corair*, *Charm*, *Falcon*, and *Phoebe*.—Yaws: *The Kestrel*, *Belle*, and *Water Lily*.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP OF THE ROYAL YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT.—On Wednesday her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* made her first experimental trip to try her engines. At a few minutes before seven in the morning she left her moorings, and proceeded down the river as far as Long Reach, below Gravesend, when she was put about, and returned to Gravesend to take Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, her captain, on board. Whilst waiting his lordship's arrival, an opportunity was afforded for ascertaining her capabilities of manœuvring, which were found to be first-rate, and that in turning she took little more than her own length. Shortly before eleven o'clock, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence having come on board, the yacht again pursued her course down the river, considerably beyond the Nore, and nearly as far as the Reculver. Throughout the voyage she proved herself to be a very superior sailer and an excellent sea boat. Her speed was calculated at 14 miles an hour, and it is anticipated that when she is all astern, and in proper trim, her rate of sailing will even be greater. In performing the 14 miles per hour, it must be understood that this is her actual speed through the water, without reference to the tide. On going down the river she passed some of the most rapid of the Margate and Ramsgate steamers, and on getting into rough water she had even a greater advantage over them.

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, when the rent for the week was announced to be £1419. It is needless to say that this was the most important part of the day's proceedings.

IRISH IMPORTS.—One of the Ordnance sloops arrived at Duncannon fort from the Tower of London on Friday evening with 1000 stand of arms, and 250 casks of ball cartridge, and some other materials for war.

CONVICTION OF SAM GRAY.—The trial (the fourth or fifth in the same case) of the notorious Sam Gray, for attempting to shoot, commenced at Monaghan on Friday, and did not terminate till one o'clock on Monday, when the jury (a special one of high respectability), after ten minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence not passed. James Gray, the son, was sentenced to seven years' transportation for subornation of perjury.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.—For several days last week Belfast was the scene of a most alarming and dangerous riot, which it was found almost impossible to quell. The contending parties (says the *Northern Whig*) were Catholics and Protestants, of a low description, disgracing the names of both. On Saturday night, and till four or five o'clock on Sunday morning, strong mobs assembled, and violent attacks with stones took place. Many wounds, more or less severe, were inflicted; and a number of police and military, who were on duty, were injured. One of the constabulary received a severe wound on the head from a stone. It required the exertions of a company of infantry, a troop of dragoons a body of constabulary, and a party of the night-watch, to keep the rebels in check. Several houses, principally small ones, suffered much; and in one of the houses (belonging to a Catholic) attacked, a poor man who was dying, and actually died a few hours afterwards, was with difficulty protected from the stones cast by the assailants. On Sunday, numbers of the inhabitants, in the district referred to, removed from their houses, apprehending an attack the next evening. We are glad that a number of the rioters, on both sides, have been sent for trial to the assizes. On Sunday night there was a partial renewal of the excitement of the previous evening; but the authorities were on the alert, and nothing serious occurred. Last night passed over quietly, and we trust that we have now done with this disgraceful affair.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—Dr. Cooke has seceded from this body on account of some differences respecting a plan for securing the return of Presbyterian representatives in the House of Commons.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—A man named *Richard Bryant*, a tailor, residing at No. 9, Hertford-street, Somers-town, was brought up to this office on Wednesday, charged with attempting to cut his wife's throat. It appeared that on his return home in a state of partial intoxication, he found his wife absent, which excited him to such a degree of rage that he destroyed her clothes, and armed himself with a razor, threatening to cut her throat the moment he should meet her. A little girl, who was a witness of his frantic behaviour, ran out to meet the unfortunate woman, and warned her of her fate; but she persisted in going into the house, when the prisoner coolly drew the razor from his pocket, and, taking her by the neck, proceeded to carry his diabolical threat into execution. In the struggle that ensued the woman had two of her fingers nearly cut off, and received several frightful gashes on the face and neck, but ultimately succeeded in extricating herself from his grasp. The prisoner then attempted to escape, but the alarm being given, he was seized by a policeman, and the woman was sent to the University Hospital, where she now lies in a hopeless condition. The prisoner (whose defence was a charge of infidelity against his wife) was remanded.

WANDSWORTH.—A CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.—On Wednesday the Rev. *Nathaniel Forth* was brought up on a warrant in consequence of not appearing to his personal recognizance, to answer a charge of assault which had been made against him, by a person named *Dickinson*, at whose house he lodged. The defendant is a gentlemanly-looking man, fast approaching seventy years of age. His dress and his general appearance betokened great poverty. Although the rev. defendant is now so much reduced, it is said that he has held valuable appointments in the Church, and amongst them was the vicarage of Foot's Cray, in Kent. It appeared that he owed his accuser a month's rent, and on attempting to leave his lodgings he was prevented by his landlord, who stood between him and the door, and pointing to a chair, told him he might "sit down there and make himself easy." It was under these circumstances he committed the assault complained of, and certainly a more justifiable assault could hardly well be conceived. It would appear that the magistrate was much of this opinion too when the case first came before him, for he liberated the accused on his personal recognizances on condition that he should pay the prosecutor what he owed for lodgings, and there the matter was to drop. The poor old gentleman however failed in fulfilling these conditions, and the machinery of the law was immediately put in requisition to exact the "pound of flesh." A warrant was issued, and the police having succeeded in effecting a capture (no difficult matter, one would think), the delinquent was again placed at the felon's bar, when the following dignified and ennobling scene took place. We quote from the morning papers:—Mr. Clive asked the defendant what answer he had to make to the charge. Defendant: I have nothing to add to the statement I made at my last examination, but I have many apologies to make to you, Sir, for not having appeared at the expiration of the week.—Mr. Clive: I am not here to receive apologies, and I want none; you ought to have surrendered, and this unpleasantness would not have occurred.—Defendant: I thought that the recognizance was to prevent me going near Mr. Dickinson or assaulting him.—Mr. Clive: The excuse is a paltry one; you well knew you were to appear again, and I thought, by letting you go at large, you would have got the money and settled this man's claim.—Defendant: I sent you a letter, Sir, on the 8th instant, explaining that I was then endeavouring to get the money. I have the copy, and will read it.—Mr. Clive: Indeed you will not, I will have nothing to do with letters, and you had no business to send one to me.—Defendant: I am a clergyman of the Established Church, and have a wife and two daughters. They are living, and have been so for months past, on potatoes and bread. They have no bed to lie on, no chair to sit on, and, God help me, only some old matting to cover them at night. I am poor—miserably poor.—Mr. Clive: I pity your distresses, and when you were first here, hearing you describe yourself as a clergyman in reduced circumstances, I did not wish to punish you for the assault if you could contrive to pay your landlord the rent due to him; and, to enable you to do this, I set you free, only taking your own recognizance, but instead of doing this, you treat the court with contempt, and force it to adopt harsh proceedings. Have you the money now to pay this man.—Defendant: I have not. I am hourly expecting a remittance from the country. I can give Mr. Dickinson five shillings.—Mr. Clive: That will not do. I shall fine you 20s. for the assault, and in default of payment you will be committed to prison for fourteen days. I have no objection to allowing you to come to some arrangement with the complainant, and if you can satisfy him I will discharge you.—The complainant refused to take less than the sum he was entitled to (30s.), and consequently the defendant was committed to Kingston gaol. [Amen: God help you, poor man, for there appears to be little sympathy for you amongst your fellow creatures. This is surely "crushing the broken reed with a vengeance," but we trust there is still sufficient charity left in London to rescue him from the disgraceful incarceration to which he has been consigned. We have now been taught for the first time that the law is vindictive, for poor Mr. Forth is sent to prison (the report does not state whether with or without hard labour), not for the assault, that is clear, but because he treated the court with contempt. Really, Mr. Clive, we cannot think that this is the best mode of vindicating the majesty of the law.—ED. I. L. N.]

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—We have had another very limited arrival of English wheat up to our market during the week; but, in consequence of the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and a falling off in the attendance of buyers, the value of that article has not ruled quite so brisk as we had occasion to notice on this day's evening. The whole of the parcels have, however, been cleared off at, in most instances, full rates of currency. In free foreign wheat there has been a steady business doing, at an improvement in the quotations of 1s per quarter; while, for grain under lock we have had more inquiry. Scarcely any barley has been on show, and the prices may be considered nominally unaltered. Good sound malt has sold freely; other kinds slowly, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have produced previous currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3160; Barley, 80; Oats, 4410; and Malt, 1600 qrs.; Flour, 3750 sacks. Irish: Barley, 1; and Oats, 15,580 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 8550 Barley, 500; and Oats, 1.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 56s; ditto white, 54s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Tongham and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 26s to 28s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-milled flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 80 to 85s; rye, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 18s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 10s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather more inquiry for turnip-seed since our last, at full prices; but in all other kinds very little has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 28s to 30s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s; hempseed, 25s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; safflower, 50s to 64s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £37 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000 lbs; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, 29s 0d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 32s 4d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 7d; barley, 27s 11d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 29s 0d; peas, 31s 0d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 7s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—During the present week 21,000 packages of tea have been offered at public auction. Out of this quantity about 12,000 chests have found buyers. The competition has ruled brisk, at an improvement in prices, in most instances, as compared with the last sales. Connoisseurs have brought an advance of 4d; Twankey, 1s 4d; and most other kinds, 1d per lb.

Coffee.—The best qualities sell somewhat freely, at full prices; but in all other kinds exceedingly little is doing.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have progressed steadily, and about 20,000 chests have been disposed of, at full prices.

Rum.—Rum is dull, and offering at rather lower rates. 1s 8d to 1s 9d is the value of proof Leewards. Young brandy sells well; best marks of cognac are held at 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

Salt-petre.—Rough is much wanted, and prices are firm: 450 lbs have sold at 25s 6d for good dry.

Oils.—Linseed oil is improving in value, 30s 6d having been paid for small parcels for present delivery, with considerable firmness on the part of the crushers.

Tallow.—The demand is on the increase, and prices are advancing. The value of P.Y.C., on the spot, is 4s to 4s 1d, and for forward delivery, 4s 2d per cwt. The stock is 18,000 casks.

Provisions.—Irish butter goes off slowly, at reduced prices, while the value of foreign is giving way. The best Dutch is easily obtainable at 8s 10d to 8s 6d per cwt. on the quay. Lard in moderate request, at barely stationary prices. Watford prime bladdered is offered at 6s to 6s 6d; Limerick ditto, 5s to 5s 6d; and York, 5s to 5s 6d, while kegs and firkins are selling at 4s to 5s to 5s per cwt. The demand for bacon is quiet: 4s 2d to 4s 6d are quoted for Watford prime sizeable.

Potatoes.—Nearly 700 sacks of foreign potatoes have reached the Pool this week, while the supply from the neighbourhood of London is good. Trade rules steady, at from 3s to 5s 9d per cwt.

Cools.—Adair's, 13s 6d; Stewart's, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s 2d; Hetton, 14s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The reports from the plantations being rather unfavourable, the demand is steady, at, in some cases, an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. There is a very small quantity of hops on offer.

Wool.—The imports of wool continue very large. By private contract a fair business is doing, at late rates.

Smithfield.—There have been fair average supplies of fat stock on offer in this market during the week, while the demand has ruled inactive, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Pine beef and mutton have produced full quotations; but, otherwise, the demand has ruled dull. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs, by the carcass.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The demand for cotton and woollen goods for foreign consumption continues still to be large, and shipments of all descriptions of them are made as rapidly as they can be supplied. Large quantities are again in progress of dispatch for the river St. Lawrence; and as the American markets cannot require, for their own use, the goods lately and now about to be forwarded to us, the very natural inference is that a considerable portion of them will be passed into the United States of America duty free. To the East Indies, Australia, and to China likewise, extensive shipments of various descriptions of manufactures continue to be forwarded, and prices therefore, though not high, still are maintained at rates perfectly remunerating to the trade. The operatives consequently are well employed, and their wages are fully adequate to the present moderate value of all the necessities of life.

In our last publication we adverted to the improved aspect which was in progress in the corn market, which improvement has since then been fully supported. In all the large corn-markets the supplies of wheat, in particular, have been unusually small during the last month, and by no means adequate to the consumption.

In the colonial markets throughout the United Kingdom the demand for various descriptions of colonial produce is rather increasing than otherwise. The deliveries of tea into consumption are considerably larger at present than they were latterly, and only the expectation of large arrivals prevents a proportionate improvement in prices. The quarterly sales of indigo concluded much in the same manner in which they commenced. A larger quantity was disposed of than was expected, and the decline from the prices of the April sales was only from 3d. to 4d., according to quality. Sugars remain much in their previous state, but the demand for coffee is considerably better, although prices cannot be quoted dearer. In the mining districts, however, much distress continues to prevail, as well amongst the masters as amongst the productive labourers generally. Iron, and all descriptions of mineral property, have fallen much under those prices at which they can be profitably produced, and the discharge of numbers of workmen, and the reduction of the wages of the remainder, have created but too well-founded complaints in these districts. The uncertainty of mining operations is proverbial, and alterations frequently occur in them at a time when they are not looked for. This, we trust, will soon again be exemplified, for at Birmingham, Sheffield, and the other market towns for the sale of hardware, a very considerable demand now exists for this description of goods, chiefly for America and the East Indies, and prices are gradually getting better, although, as yet, far from being remunerating to the producers.

In the beginning of the week an unusual degree of inactivity prevailed in the money market, and the Consols remained at 93s to 94s until the middle of the week, when several rather extensive sellers appeared in the English Stock Exchange, and their operations were attended by a decline in prices of nearly 1s per cent. Bank of England Stock, likewise, could have been purchased rather cheaper at the same period, whilst East India Stock and Exchequer Bills maintained their previous high value. For the discount of approved acceptances money is abundantly plentiful, but the amount of bills in the discount market continuing to be extremely small, they can be converted into money at very low rates of annual interest. For the time account in the Consols there is scarcely any continuation, and speculators, for the present, show little inclination to assume the characters of either Bulls or Bears.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a similar degree of inactivity existed till the middle of the week, when some demand arose for Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds, which produced an improvement in their value of 3 per cent. Mexican Bonds, likewise, were purchased at 30s, being an advance of 1s per cent. on the prices of the previous week.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 1804	India Stock,
3 per Cent Reduced, 94s	12 to Bonds 66
3 per Cent Consols, 93s	Ditto Old Annuities,
3s per Cent Reduced, 101s	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3s per Cent, 101s	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 12d. 56. pm.
New 6 per Cent, 101s	Ditto £500, pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto £1000, 12d. 55. pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the death of one of Mr. WILSON's children, his ENTERTAINMENTS are for a time POSTPONED. Thistle Cottage, Fortis-green, Finchley, July 18, 1843.

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, 29th INSTANT.

EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvas, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for exhibition, from Ten o'clock till dusk every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.

GLACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the excellent skating on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort, and the admittance of 1s. very moderate.

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N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

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First.—That they have undertaken to form a distinct Settlement in New Zealand, to be called New Edinburgh.

Second.—That, for this Settlement, provision has been made for Emigration from Scotland in particular, and for religious and educational endowments on an ample scale, in connection with the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland.

Third.—That it is intended to despatch the first body of colonists about the month of October next.

Fourth.—That the Registry of Applications for Allotments of Land in the New Edinburgh Settlement will be opened at the Company's House, on Tuesday, the 22nd of August next, and filled up strictly according to the order of application.

Fifth.—Further information respecting this colony may be obtained by application to the Secretary; and respecting the plans of the body of intending settlers, by applying by letter, or personally, between the hours of Twelve and Four o'clock, to George Rennie, Esq., New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

By order of the Court,

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And where the gardener, Robin, day by day, Drew me to school along the public way, Delighted with my baulie coach, and wrapp'd In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap'd.—Cowper.

CAVILLIUM and FROZEN LAKE.—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the excellent skating on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort, and the admittance of 1s. very moderate.

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PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A beautiful View from the Rhine, of Coblenz, and Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, Forts Alexander and Constantine, the Bridge of Boats, the Moselle and its ancient Bridge, Fort Francis, and all the surrounding objects of celebrity in this most splendid, romantic, and historically interesting portion of Europe.—The views of Edinburgh, as at the time of her Majesty's visit, and Baden-Baden, still continue open.

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